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*from the German*

OF

DR. J. H. P. SEIDENSTÜKER.

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FIRST COURSE.

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LONDON:  
THOMAS ALLMAN AND SON,  
42, HOLBORN HILL.  
1855.



## PREFACE.

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THE following Introduction to the Latin Language is materially an English adaptation of Dr. SEIDENSTÜCKER'S first "Elementarbuch," a work in very general use throughout the primary schools of Germany.

But though the arrangement of the original has been in most respects adhered to, some modifications have been introduced, in order to make the book suitable for the junior classes of English schools.

The plan upon which the exercises are constructed is popularly known in this country as "Ahn's Method," though we believe Dr. Seidenstücker has a prior claim to the invention. It is based mainly on the principle, that words in combination spontaneously exhibit the structure of simple sentences. The learner accordingly has FEW RULES, but MUCH PRACTICE, the rules being taught rather by example than precept, and are fixed upon the memory by frequent repetition and recapitulation. A sentence of the simplest kind, naturally shows its own construction; such sentences are made to illustrate others of a more complex structure; thus the learner is led gradually to the comprehension of the more difficult idioms of the language, without being perplexed by the abstractions of Grammar.

The lessons consist of alternate exercises in translation and composition. These are made progressive, the



beginner being encouraged, by easy successes at the outset, to encounter hopefully greater difficulties in the sequel. The essential features of the accidence and syntax are given, but such tables as are likely to embarrass the young capacity are left for a more advanced stage in the study of the language. And it may here be observed, that a graduated series of sentences, illustrating general principles, are much more likely to awaken the intelligence of the very young learner than the elements of Grammar unaccompanied by such auxiliaries.

An English-Latin index of the words is appended, with a view to assist the learner in cases of doubt. No index, however, of the Latin words is given, because the system of repetition pursued in the exercises renders such a table in a great measure superfluous.

It is hoped that this little treatise may be the means of facilitating the study of Latin. By removing many of the difficulties that retard the progress of the beginner, and by diminishing the irksomeness of the task, it may encourage some, and stimulate others. Should these expectations be realized, another volume will be published, adapted for more advanced students of the language.

A. H. M.

*London, 1854.*

# INTRODUCTION

TO THE

## LATIN LANGUAGE.

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### 1.

*Pater, father, a father, the father.*  
*Mater, mother, a mother, the mother.*  
*Frater, brother, a brother, the brother.*  
*Soror, sister, a sister, the sister.*  
*Vinum (neut.), wine, the wine.*

### 2.

*Bonus (m.), bona (f.), bonum (neut.), good.*

*Bonus pater. Pater bonus. Mater bona. Frater bonus. Bona soror. Vinum bonum.*

*REM. Adjectives agree with the noun in gender.*

### 3.

*A good father. The good mother. A good sister*  
*The good wine.*

### 4.

*Est, is.*

*Pater est bonus. Soror est bona. Frater est bonus*

B

Mater est bona. Pater bonus est. Mater bona est.  
Bonus est frater. Bonum est vinum.

5.

Meus (*m.*), mea (*f.*), meum (*neut.*), *my, mine.*

Meus pater est bonus. Pater meus est bonus. Bona  
est mater mea. Mea soror est bona. Frater meus  
est bonus. ~~Meus bonus pater. Mater mea. Frater~~  
meus bonus.

6.

Servus, *a servant.*

Mensa (*f.*), *a table.*

Scamnum (*n.*), *a form, or bench.*

Longus, longa, longum, *long.*

Rotundus, a, um, *round.*

Meus servus est bonus. Mensa mea est rotunda.  
Scamnum est longum. Longum scamnum est meum.  
Mensa rotunda est mea.

REM. Some inanimate objects are masculine, some feminine,  
and some neuter.

7.

My father is good. My mother is good. The table  
is long. My brother is good. My good brother.  
My good sister. A good mother. A long bench. My  
wine.

8.

Hortus (*m.*), *a garden.*

Profundus, a, um, *deep.*

Aqua (*f.*), *water.*

Tuus, a, um, *thy, thine,*

Magnus, a, um, *large, great, tall.* or *your, yours.*

Aqua est profunda. Hortus est magnus. Pater tuus est bonus. Soror tua est bona. Scamnum tuum est longum. Mensa tua est rotunda. Mater mea bona.

9.

Deep water. Thy brother is good. Your mother is good. My good mother. My long form. My table is round. The table is round. A round table.

10.

Suus, a, um, *his, her, hers.* Venustus, a, um, *graceful,*  
Puer, a boy. *amiable.*

Puella, a girl. Parvus, a, um, *little, small.*

Puella est venusta. Puer est parvus. Pater suus est magnus. Mater sua est parva. Hortus meus est magnus. Mensa mea est parva. Soror mea est puella venusta. Soror tua est venusta.

11.

His sister is amiable. Her brother is little. A little brother. His amiable sister. The graceful girl. The large garden. The little bench. His round table.

12.

Et, and. Equus (m.), a horse.  
Etiam, also. Carus, a, um, *dear (high in price).*  
Filius, a son. Annona (f.), *corn, forage.*  
Filia, a daughter. Sed, but.

Pater meus bonus est, et soror mea est etiam bona.

Equus tuus est carus, et annona etiam est cara. Filius tuus magnus est, et filia tua est venusta. Filius suus est parvus, et filia sua est parva.

## 13.

My brother is tall, but my sister is little. Your little horse is dear, but it is good. The water is deep. The bench is long. My table is round.

## 14

Non, *not.*

Bacŭlus (*m.*), *a stick.*

Valde, *very.*

Curvus, *a, um, crooked.*

Annus (*m.*), *a year.*

Purus, *a, um, pure, clean.*

Annŭlus (*m.*), *a ring.*

Annus est longus. Baculus meus est curvus. Aqua est pura. Annulus est rotundus. Filia tua est valde venusta. Baculus tuus non est curvus. Annona non est cara. Hortus tuus non est magnus.

REM. The particle *non* is generally placed in Latin before the verb.

## 15.

My ring is very dear. Your brother is very good. The wine is not good. His sister is very amiable. A crooked stick. Clean water. The water is very pure.

## 16.

Lignum (*neut.*), *wood.*

Durus, *a, um, hard, harsh.*

Albus, *a, um, white.*

Serēnus, *a, um, clear.*

Rufus, *a, um, red, bay.*

Altus, *a, um, high.*

Cœlum (*neut.*), *the sky, heaven.*

Equus tuus est albus, sed meus rufus est. Cælum est serenum. Filia tua bona est. Cælum est album, et aqua est profunda. Lignum durum. Equus meus rufus est, non albus. Aqua alba non est rufa. Pater parvus non est magnus, et puella parva non est magna. Scamnum tuum est magnum.

17.

The white horse is mine, the bay is his. The bench is wood, and the table is also wood. Your wood is not hard. White wood. The red wine. The high heaven. My brother is good, and your sister also is good. My horse is large and dear. A graceful girl. A good mother. The good brother. The good sister. My mother is very good.

18.

Rex, a king. Justus, a, um, just.  
Regina, a queen. Malus, a, um, bad. [cious.  
Ventus(m.), the wind. Benignus, a, um, beneficent, gra-  
Aqua bona non est vinum. Rex est justus, et regina est benigna. Rex non est benignus, sed non est durus. Mater mea non est mala, sed bona.

19.

My brother is not bad. The wine is very good. The queen is very amiable. Your daughter is tall. My sister is a little girl. Your brother is a great boy. The sky is not high.

## 20.

Terra (*f.*), *the earth.*Olla (*f.*), *a kettle.*Aurum (*n.*), *gold.*Argentum (*n.*), *silver.*Ferrum (*n.*), *iron.*Cavus, a, um, *hollow.*Frigidus, a, um, *cold.*Perfectus, a, um, *perfect.*Flavus, a, um, *bright.*Nullus, a, um, *no, no one.*Totus, a, um, *all.*Solus, a, um, *alone.*

Aurum est flavum. Nullus est perfectus. Soror tua non est perfecta. Argentum est album, et ferrum est durum. Terra est rotunda. Olla est cava. Totum cœlum serenum est. Aqua frigida. Mater mea est sola. Rex est solus.

## 21.

The queen is very beneficent, but the king is very harsh. Bad water is not good. The round kettle is hollow. A hollow kettle. Bright gold. The round earth. Gold is not silver. Water is cold. Your horse is dear. The iron is mine.

## 22.

Beatus, a, um, *happy.*Multus, a, um, *much.*Sanus, a, um, *well, healthy.*Ægrôtus, a, um, *ill, sickly, ailing.*Si, *if.*Sæpe, *often.*Semper, *always.*Quando, *when.*Nam, *for.*Omnino, *quite.*Homo, *a man.*Nunc, *now.*

Nullus homo est omnino beatus. Si homo ægrotus est, non est beatus. Frater meus est homo beatus, nam semper est sanus. Mater mea est ægrota, sed pater

meus est sanus. Cœlum sæpe est serenum, sed non semper. Multum ferrum est durum. Quando homo est sanus, non est ægrotus. Multa aqua non est sana.

## 23.

My brother is not quite well. An ailing king is not healthy. The queen is well, but her daughter is very ill. My sister is always well. My brother is now ill and alone. My father is always ill. A good man is happy. Wine is always good, but much wine is not always healthy.

## 24.

Barba ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>the beard.</i>	Densus, a, um, <i>dense.</i>
Lingua ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>the tongue, a language.</i>	Crassus, a, um, <i>thick.</i>
Via ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>a way, road, path.</i>	Latus, a, um, <i>wide, broad.</i>
Deus ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>God.</i>	Angustus, a, um, <i>narrow.</i>
Humērus ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>the shoulder.</i>	Invidus, a, um, <i>capricious.</i>
Digitus ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>the finger.</i>	Necessarius, a, um, <i>necessary.</i>
Dorsum ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>the back.</i>	Magis, <i>more.</i>
Cerēbrum ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>the brain.</i>	Minus, <i>less.</i>
Collum ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>the neck.</i>	Quam, <i>than, as.</i>
Unus, a, um, <i>one.</i>	

Barba tua est longa et densa. Dorsum tuum est latum. Digitus meus est crassus. Collum tuum est album. Lingua est necessaria. Digitus tuus est longus et crassus. Aqua est magis necessaria quam vinum. Ventus non minus necessarius est quam aqua. Via est angusta. Frater tuus est homo invidus. Invidus homo



est homo malus. Nullus homo invidus est bonus. Si soror tua est invida, est etiam mala.

## 25.

My finger. His brain. Your shoulder. The path is wide. Your brother is not less happy than mine. If your mother is capricious, she is not good, for a good mother is not capricious. A capricious man is not happy. My father is often ill.

## 26.

THE VERB *Esse*, to be.

*Indicative.*

*Subjunctive.*

Sum, am, I am.

Essem, were, I were, I would be.

Es, art, thou art.

Esses, wert, thou wert, thou wouldst be.

Est, is, he is, she is, it is, there is.

Esset, were, he were, he would be.

*Infinitive*, esse, be, or to be.

Ego, I.

Ille, illa, illud, that.

Tu, thou.

Amicus (m.), a friend.

Ille homo est amicus meus, et ego sum amicus suus. Si tu esses amicus meus, essem beatus, sed non es meus amicus. Illa mensa est rotunda, et illud scamnum est longum. Scamnum non est mensa, et ferrum non est aurum. Illa puella est soror mea. Mea soror est bona puella. Ille puer saepe invidus est. Si frater meus non esset invidus, esset bonus. Bona puella non est invida.

et bonus puer non est invidus. Tu es amicus meus, et ego sum tuus. Est unus Deus. Deus est justus et benignus, et pater bonus.

27.

My brother is a good man, for he is just and beneficent. If your brother were just and beneficent also, he would be a good man, but he is not just. I am thy friend, for thou art good : if thou wert not good, I would not be thy friend. A long neck. A healthy brain. The crooked finger. The broad sky. The deep water. The bad man. The just king. The beneficent queen.

28.

Historia (*f.*), *history*. Lepus (*m.*), *a hare*.  
Victus, a, um, *conquered*. Contentus, a, um, *contented*.  
Avārus, a, um, *covetous*. Pavīdus, a, um, *timid*.  
Jucundus, a, um, *pleasing, amusing, entertaining*.  
Ligneus, a, um, *woody, of wood*.  
Aureus, a, um, *golden, of gold*.  
Utilis (*m. and f.*), utile (*n.*), *useful*.  
Noster, nostra, nostrum, *our, ours*.  
Vester, vestra, vestrum, *your, yours (pl.)*

REM. Some adjectives have only two terminations for the three genders : as, mas. and fem., utiles ; neut. utile, *useful* : these have always the masculine and feminine alike, and the neuter generally ends in *e*.

Noster rex est bonus et justus, et nostra regina non minus est bona et justa. Si rex noster esset avarus,

non esset bonus. Vester rex est victus. Mensa vestra est aurea, et nostra est lignea. Vestra mensa est cara, nostra non est cara. Lepus est pavidus. Lignum est necessarium. Ego sum contentus, sed tu non es contentus, si tu esses contentus, esses beatus, nam homo contentus est beatus. Nullus homo est omnino contentus. Vester avarus rex est victus. Tota historia est jucunda et utilis.

29.

Our good father is contented, Your brother is less contented, for he is covetous. A covetous man is not happy. No man is perfect. A contented king. A happy queen. A covetous friend. The timid hare. A just mother. I am a king. Thou art happy. Our gracious queen is just and good.

30.

Avia, a grandmother.	Avus, a grandfather.
Miles, a soldier.	Mendacium (n.), a falsehood.
Pius, a, um, pious.	Sincerus, a, um, sincere.
Superbus, a, um, proud.	Bellicōsus, a, um, warlike.
Iracundus, a, um, quarrelsome, passionate.	
Amicus, a, um, affectionate.	
Probus, a, um, faithful.	
Noxius, a, um, injurious, pernicious, vile.	
Qui, quæ, quod, who, he who, any one who, which, or what.	
Homo sum. Homo qui sincerus est, est etiam pius.	

Homo superbus non est pius. Qui pius est, amicus est meus. Avia mea est proba. Ille miles est bellicosus et superbus, sed non iracundus. Multum vinum est noxium. Avus iracundus. Mater iracunda. Mater quæ iracunda est non est bona, nam bona mater non est iracunda. Rex noster est bellicosus, sed regina non est bellicosa. Soror tua est valde amica. Mendacium non est bonum, sed valde noxium.

31.

Our queen is pious. A pious king is also just. The king who is pious, is beneficent also. A conquered king is timid. A warlike king is not timid. If our queen were timid, she would not be warlike. The soldier is often quarrelsome, but not always. A proud king is not a good king. If our queen were more warlike than she is, thou wouldst now be a soldier. A proud man is not sincere.

32

Hic, hæc, hoc, *this*. Certus, a, um, *certain, authentic*,  
Latinus, a, um, *Latin*. Græcus, a, um, *Greek*.

Gratus, a, um, *fine, interesting, agreeable, pleasant, cheerful*.

Honestus, a, um, *honest, worthy, virtuous*.

Salvus, a, um, *secure, safe*,

Antiquus, a, um, *remote, ancient*.

Hic homo est amicus meus. Hæc puella est soror mea. Hoc lignum est durum. Scamnum illud longum

est meum. Lingua Latina est antiqua. Hæc lingua est Græca. Græca lingua est grata. Nulla lingua est magis grata quam Græca. Hic rex est bellicosus. Hæc regina est honesta. Hoc collum meum est. Hic homo qui valde honestus est, est frater meus, et hæc puella venusta est soror mea.

33.

That round table is mine. That table which is round is mine. This bench, which is very long, is yours. History is authentic. Our language is not secure. My grandfather who is now ill, is very pious. Our pious grandmother is ailing also. The man who is virtuous is happy also. I am not less happy than thou and thy brother. Ancient history is very interesting.

34.

Pes (m.), <i>a foot.</i>	Niger, nigra, nigrum, <i>black.</i>
Flos (m.), <i>a flower.</i>	Ruber, rubra, rubrum, <i>ruby, red.</i>
Leo (m.), <i>a lion.</i>	Liber, libra, librum, <i>free.</i>

Mercātor, *a merchant.*

Discipūlus, *a pupil, a scholar.*

Pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, *pretty, handsome, beautiful.*  
 Color (m.), *a colour.* Piger, pigra, pigrum, *lazy, idle.*  
 Gratus, a, um, *grateful.* Tam, *so.*

Hic puer est piger discipulus ; si non esset tam piger esset meus amicus. Piger discipulus non est homo honestus. Flos qui pulcher est, gratus est. Hic est

flos pulcher. Hic est mercator. Hic mercator est honestus. Hic est mercator honestus. Color niger non est tam gratus quam albus. Sum homo liber. Homo liber est beatus. Leo est gratus.

35.

This scholar is my son. My father is a free man. A man who is free is happy. This free man is a merchant. This boy is black. A lazy boy is not free. A little foot is pretty. A black is not so fine as a white man. A great lion. A black girl, A beautiful flower. An idle scholar.

36.

Possum, *I may, can.* Sartor (m.), *a tailor.*  
 Potes, *thou mayest, canst.* Passer (m.), *a sparrow.*  
 Potest, *he may, can.* Agger (m.), *a dike.*  
 Volo, *I will, like, wish, desire.*  
 Vis, *thou wilt, likest, wishest, desirest.*  
 Vult, *he wills, likes, wishes, desires.*  
 Pœna (f.), *a punishment.*  
 Carcer (m.), *a prison, imprisonment.*  
 Miser, misëra, misërum, *wretched.*  
 Æger, gra, grum, *unwell, sickly.*  
 Lætus, a, um, *glad, gay.*  
 Ager (m.), *a field.*

Qui æger est, non est beatus. Tu potes esse beatus, si vis esse honestus. Homo honestus semper est beatus. Si vis esse meus amicus, potes esse. Noster sartor est homo miser, nam est valde æger. Homo.

ager non potest esse omnino beatus. Homo aeger non semper est miser, nam qui est honestus, semper est contentus, et qui est contentus non est miser. Possum semper esse beatus si volo. Carcer non est gratus. Si carcer esset gratus, non essem miser. Meus carcer est durus. Carcer est poena mea. Hic agger est latus. Si hic passer esset meus, essem puer lætus.

## 37.

I am happy, for I am contented. A contented man is happy. That man so happy is my brother. That man is unwell. A sickly man is not happy. The prison is a hard punishment. My brother may be wretched, for he is covetous. A covetous man is always wretched. Thou mayest be happy if thou wilt.

## 38.

Debère, *to be obliged.* Vita (*f.*), *life.*

Debeo, *I should, ought, must.*

Debes, *thou shouldst, oughtst, must.*

Debet, *he should, ought, must.*

Amicitia (*f.*), *friendship.*

Gaudium (*n.*), *joy, pride, delight.*

Humānus, *a, um, human.*

Firmus, *a, um, firm, solid.*

Satis, *enough, sufficiently.*

Qui vult esse amicus meus, debet esse honestus. Bonus amicus est gaudium meum, sed quando hic

amicus est æger, ego non sum lætus, sed miser. Noster amicitia est antiqua et firma. Si non esset tam firma, non essem tam lætus et beatus. Si vis esse amicus meus, tua amicitia debet esse firma. Vita nostra potest esse misera, sed semper debet esse honesta. Vita, quæ non est honesta, semper debet esse misera. Vita humana est satis longa. Tota vita mea est misera, nam semper sum æger.

39.

Imprisonment is a hard punishment. A punishment must be hard, if the man is bad. If no man were bad, punishment would not be necessary. Now imprisonment is necessary. If this boy were not so lazy, he would be a good scholar. A good scholar must not be idle. Any one who wishes to be a good scholar, must not be lazy. If thou art a good scholar, I am thy friend.

40.

Pax ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>peace.</i>	Bellum ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>war.</i>
Lex ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>a law.</i>	Bonum ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>good.</i>
Nix ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>snow.</i>	Malum ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>evil.</i>
Nox ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>night.</i>	Sevêrus, a, um, <i>severe.</i>
Laus ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>praise.</i>	Obscûrus, a, um, <i>obscure, dark.</i>
Avis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>a bird.</i>	Sedûlus, a, um, <i>diligent.</i>
Veritas ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>truth.</i>	Verus, a, um, <i>true.</i>
Piëtas ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>piety.</i>	Apis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>a bee.</i>
Verbum ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>a word.</i>	
Laudandus, a, um, <i>praiseworthy, to be praised.</i>	



Vituperandus, a, um, *censurable, to be blamed, blameworthy.*

Nix est alba, et nox est obscura. Nox obscura non est grata. Passer est parva avis. Veritas est laudanda, sed mendacium est vituperandum. Puer piger est vituperandus. Si semper piger esse vis, non es puer laudandus. Lex severa, si est justa, non est vituperanda. Bellum est malum, sed pax est bona. Si semper pax esset, homo esset magis beatus quam nunc est. Verbum tuum semper est verum. Verbum nostrum debet semper esse verum. Pax est certa. Apis est sedula. Hæc avis parva est pulchra. Nix est frigida. Si semper bellum esset, vita humana esset misera. Pietas tua est laudanda.

41.

War is a great evil, but peace is a great good. If it were always peace, our life would be more happy than it is now. This boy may be very happy if he likes, but he desires not, for he is idle. Thy life would be happy if thou wert pious and virtuous. Your pious life is my delight. Your word is a severe law. This law is severe, but it is just. A just law must be severe. If a law is not just, it is censurable. All this law is just.

42.

Possem, *I would, could, might.*

Posses, *thou wouldst, couldst, mightst.*

Posset, *he would, could, might.*

*Vellem, I willed, wished, liked.*

*Velles, thou willedst, wishedst, likedst.*

*Vellet, he willed, wished, liked.*

*Adsum, I am here, am present, exist.*

*Ades, thou art here, art present, existest.*

*Adest, he is here, is present, exists.*

*Vox (f.), a voice.*

*Luna (f.), the moon.*

*Domīnus (m.), the master.*

*Causa (f.), cause.*

*Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum, himself, herself, yourself, itself,  
he himself.*

*Æternus, a, um, eternal.*

*Enim, for, then.*

*Amplius, longer, further, more.*

*Nec, nor, neither.*

*Neque- nec, or neque-neque, neither—nor.*

*Autem, however, but.*

*Utīnam, Would that! Would to God that!*

Homo posset semper esse beatus, si vellet; si non est, ipse est causa. Tu non vis esse beatus, nam semper es piger. Piger autem discipulus non potest esse beatus. Cœlum neque omnino obscurum, nec omnino serenum est. Utinam esset pax æterna! Si enim esset pax æterna, bellum, hoc magnum malum, non amplius esset. Rex bellicosus non est laudandus; si autem bellum est necessarium, bellum ipsum non est vituperandum. Vox humana est grata. Vox tua est

magis grata quam mea. Quando luna non adest, nox est obscura. Hæc nox est valde obscura.

## 43.

My master is good and just. I am his servant. A servant must be diligent. A diligent servant is praiseworthy, an idle servant blameworthy. No truth is censurable. Falsehood is always to be blamed. My word is truth. Our garden is neither large nor small. The moon is not so large as the earth. Water is deep. Heaven is high. The bee is diligent. This bird is little. This praise is censurable. Our Queen is to be praised. The eternal peace. When my master is here, I am here also.

## 44.

Vir, <i>a man.</i>	Lenis ( <i>m. &amp; f.</i> ), lene ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>mild.</i>
Mulier, <i>a woman.</i>	Fortis, <i>e, strong, brave.</i>
Animal, <i>an animal.</i>	Mortalis, <i>e, mortal.</i>
Otium ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>idleness.</i>	Omnis, <i>e, every, everyone, all,</i>
Æque—ac, <i>as—as, even us.</i>	<i>the whole.</i>
Ergo, <i>therefore.</i>	Plerumque, <i>generally.</i>

Omnis homo est mortalis. Hæc puella est mortalis. Hic servus est mortalis. Filius meus est mortalis. Filia mea est mortalis. Hoc animal est mortale. Hæc lex est lenis. Noster rex est lenis. Omnis rex lenis esse debet. Omne animal est mortale. Homo est animal mortale. Ego sum homo, ergo mortalis sum. Si tu es homo, es etiam mortalis. Miles debet

esse fortis. Hæc mulier non minus fortis est quam vir. Vir debet esse fortis et honestus. Si vis esse miles, debes esse fortis, nam omnis miles debet esse fortis. Nostra regina est æque fortis, ac noster rex. Omne animal plerumque est utile. Historia est utilis. Hortus est utilis. Scamnum est utile. Si bellum utile esset, pax non esset laudanda.

## 45.

Every animal is mortal, but every animal is not useful. Every man ought to be useful. Man who is mortal, is also eternal. My brother is a brave soldier. My sister is as brave as my brother. Our Queen is a brave woman. Our friendship must be solid. If thou wilt be my friend, I am contented. All idleness is injurious. God is a good and beneficent Father.

## 46.

Dulcis, e, *sweet*.

Pinguis, e, *fat*.

Sublimis, e, *high*.

Brevis, e, *short*.

Crudelis, e, *cruel*.

Difficilis, e, *difficult*.

Fidelis, e, *faithful, tried*.

Liberālis, e, *generous*.

Admirābilis, e, *wonderful*.

Mundus (m.); *the world*.

Initium (n.), *the beginning*.

Amica (f.), *a female friend*.

Nimis, *too, too much*.

Igitur, *hence, therefore*.

Mundus est pulcher et admirabilis. Vita humana est brevis. Hoc gaudium est breve. Lingua Latina non est tam difficilis quam Græca. Omne initium est difficile. Hoc animal est nimis pingue. Luna est sub-

limis. Nox amica non est mea. Frater meus est fidelis, et soror mea est etiam fidelis. Homo fidelis est laudandus. Homo, qui non est fidelis, non est honestus. Si tu esses magis fidelis quam es, posset esse amicus meus. Sed non es fidelis, mendacium est gaudium tuum.

## 47.

This table is round and that bench is short. Heaven is high and the moon is white. If the moon is not present, the night is dark. A dark night is not agreeable. It is night, therefore the sky is dark. The night must be dark if the moon is not present. My sister is a good girl. Every animal is not faithful. Our Queen is most generous. If every man were faithful, human life would be very agreeable.

## 48.

Fertilis, e, <i>fruitful</i> .	Sterilis, e, <i>barren</i> .
Hilāris, e, <i>joyful, merry</i> .	Tristis, e, <i>sad</i> .
Vivāre, <i>live, or to live</i> .	Ubique, <i>everywhere</i> .
Aliēnus, a, um, <i>strange, of others</i> .	
Alter, tēra, tērum, <i>one, the one, the other</i> .	
Alter—alter, <i>the one—the other</i> .	
Fraus (f.), <i>fraud, treachery</i> .	
Popūlus (m.), <i>the people</i> .	

Non omne animal est crudele. Hoc animal non est tam crudele quam ille homo, qui est valde crudelis. Si noster rex esset crudelis, totus populus esset miser.

qui nunc est satis beatus. Hic puer est crudelis, hæc puella est etiam crudelis, et hoc animal est crudele. Omne animal crudele est noxium. Ego sum hilaris, et soror mea est etiam hilaris, sed frater meus semper est tristis. Ego non possum esse hilaris, nam sum tuus amicus. Si enim unus amicus est tristis, alter non potest esse hilaris.

49.

All the earth is not fruitful. This field is fruitful, that is barren. If the earth were all fruitful, man might be everywhere and live. Human life is often very sad and wretched. If a man is wretched, he himself is not always the cause, the cause is often the treachery of others.

50.

Felix, <i>happy, fortunate.</i>	Laudāre, <i>to praise.</i>
Sapiens, <i>wise, intelligent.</i>	Laudāri, <i>to be praised.</i>
Dives, <i>rich.</i>	Merito, <i>justly, with justice.</i>
Pauper, <i>poor.</i>	Nemo, <i>no one, nobody.</i>

Non omnis laus est laudanda. Qui vult merito laudari, debet esse omnino laudandus. Omnis homo honestus est merito laudandus. Si omnis homo esset laudandus, vita humana esset beata, nam nemo esset malus neque noxius. Malus homo non potest esse felix. Mea mater est honesta et felix. Hoc animal non est felix. Frater felix. Soror felix. Animal felix. Puer piger non est felix, nec puella pigra est felix. Nemo qui piger est, potest esse felix. Puer

*sapiens non est piger, nam si piger esset, non esset sapiens. Utinam omnis puer esset sapiens!*

REM. Some adjectives have only a single termination for all the three genders : as *mas. felix, fem. felix, neut. felix.*

## 51.

A good man is always happy. If a son is wise the father is joyful. Every son may be wise if he likes. Every intelligent boy and every intelligent girl is my delight. The rich girl is not always a good girl. He who is rich may and should be generous. The poor cannot be generous. He who wishes to be generous must not be poor.

## 52.

## PLURALS OF THE NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

Regina, ( <i>plural</i> ) reginæ, <i>queens.</i>	Magnus - magni, magnæ, <i>magna, great.</i>
Amica-amicæ, ( <i>f.</i> ) <i>friends.</i>	Altus-i, æ, a, <i>high.</i>
Mensa-mensæ, <i>tables.</i>	Multus-i, æ, a, <i>many.</i>
Servus-servi, <i>servants.</i>	Rotundus-i, æ, a, <i>round.</i>
Hortus-horti, <i>gardens.</i>	Durus-i, æ, a, <i>hard.</i>
Populus-populi, <i>nations.</i>	Honestus-i, æ, a, <i>virtuous.</i>
Vir-viri, <i>men.</i>	Nullus-i, æ, a, <i>no.</i>
Ager-agri, <i>fields.</i>	Sanus-i, æ, a, <i>well.</i>
Vinum-vina, <i>wines.</i>	Piger-pigri, pigræ, pigra, <i>idle.</i>
Scamnum-scamna, <i>benches.</i>	

Collum-colla, <i>necks.</i>	Miser-ēri, ēræ, ēra, <i>wretched.</i>
Bellum-bella, <i>wars.</i>	Pulcher - ehri, chræ, chra,
Mendacium-mendacia, <i>false-</i>	<i>pretty.</i>
<i>hoods.</i>	Lenis - lenēs, lenēs, lenia,
Animal-animalia, <i>animals.</i>	<i>mild.</i>
Pater-patrēs, <i>fathers.</i>	Omnis-nēs, nēs, nia, <i>all.</i>
Mater-matrēs, <i>mothers.</i>	Mortalis-lēs, lēs, lia, <i>mor-</i>
Soror-sorōres, <i>sisters.</i>	<i>tal.</i>
Frater-fratrēs, <i>brothers.</i>	Crudēlis- lēs, lēs, lia, <i>cruel.</i>
Homo-homīnēs, <i>men.</i>	Fertilis- lēs, lēs, lia, <i>fertile.</i>
Rex-regēs, <i>kings.</i>	Felix-felicēs, felicēs, felīcia,
Miles-militēs, <i>soldiers.</i>	<i>happy.</i>
Bonus-boni, bonæ, bona, <i>good.</i>	Sapiens-sapientēs, sapientēs,
Malus-mali, malæ, mala, <i>bad.</i>	sapientia, <i>wise.</i>

REM. Adjectives of two terminations have the masculine and feminine plural alike; as, mas. *omnēs*, fem. *omnēs*, neut. *omnia*. Adjectives of one termination in the singular have likewise one form for the mas. and fem. plural, and another for the neuter; as, mas. fem. and neut. sing. *felix*, mas. plu. *felicēs*, fem. plu. *felicēs*, neut. plu. *felīcia*. The reason that adjectives of one termination in the singular have two in the plural is, that all neuter plurals end in *a*.

## PLURALS OF THE PRECEDING FORMS OF ESSE.

### *Indicative.*

Sumus, *are, we are.*      Estis, *are, you are.*  
Sunt, *are, they are.*



*Subjunctive.*

Essēmus, *were, we were, we would be.*

Essētis, *were, you were, you would be.*

Essent, *were, they were, they would be.*

Non omnes servi sunt boni. Boni servi sunt laudandi. Si bonus servus est laudandus, boni etiam servi sunt laudandi. Frater meus est bonus servus; fratres mei sunt boni servi. Non omnes matres sunt bonæ, nec omnes patres boni. Fratres mei sunt honesti. Multa scamna sunt longa. Multæ mensæ sunt rotundæ. Multi homines sunt beati. Non omnes equi sunt albi, multi etiam sunt rufi et nigri. Albi equi æque boni sunt ac nigri. Si semper bella essent, vita humana esset misera.

53.

Fathers are often too severe, but mothers are generally too mild. If every mother were as severe as the father, the son would often be happy. My sons are good, therefore I am joyful and happy. No one is quite happy. If all men are happy, I am happy also. If no man were bad, no men would be wretched.

54.

PLURALS OF THE PRONOUNS.

Meus (*pl.*). mei, meæ, mea, *my.*

Suus- sui, suæ, sua, *his, her, their.*

Ille- illi, illæ, illa, *those.*

Hic- hi, hæ, hæc, *these.*

*Ipse-ipsi, ipsæ, ipsa, themselves, they themselves.*

*Qui-qui, quæ, quæ, who, those who, which.*

*Possūmus, we may, can. Volūmus, we will, wish, like.*

*Potestis, you may, can. Vultis, you will, wish, like.*

*Possunt, they may, can. Volunt, they will, wish, like.*

*Parens, a father or mother; (pl.) parentēs, parents.*

*Nos, we. Vos, you. Ter, thrice, very.*

Ter beati sunt illi homines, qui sunt pii et honesti. Omnes honesti homines sunt laudandi, sed mali vituperandi. Mali homines sunt miseri. Homines boni sunt felices. Hi homines sunt felices, illi sunt miseri. Nos omnes sumus mortales. Omnes homines sunt mortales. Omnes, qui sunt homines, sunt etiam mortales. Deus non est mortalis. Mei filii sunt gaudium meum. Parentes sunt felices, si filii sui sunt boni. Omnes homines possunt esse felices si volunt. Multæ puellæ venustæ sunt. Non omnes puellæ venustæ sunt honestæ. Sorores meæ sunt bonæ, et fratres mei sunt boni. Deus ubique est, sed homines non possunt esse ubique.

## 55.

All queens are not happy, many are very wretched. If sons are bad, the parents cannot be joyful and happy. All wars are injurious. No war is useful. If all wars were useful, a warlike king would always be praiseworthy. The man who wishes to be praised must be good. All good men are worthy of praise, all the bad blameworthy.

D

## 56.

Debēmus, *we must, ought, should.*  
 Debētis, *you must, ought, should.*  
 Debent, *they must, ought, should.*  
 Possāmus, *we might, could, would.*  
 Possētis, *you might, could, would.*  
 Possent, *they might, could, would.*  
 Vellēmus, *we willed, wished, liked.*  
 Vellētis, *you willed, wished, liked.*  
 Vellent, *they willed, wished, liked.*

Amāri, *to be loved.*      Dummōdo, *if.*  
 Amāre, *to love.*      Dux, *a general; (pl.) ducēs.*  
 Sobrius, *a, um; (pl.) i, æ, a, sober, temperate.*  
 Expetendus, *a, um; (pl.) i, æ, a, desirable.*  
 Potens, *(pl.) potentes, potentia, powerful.*  
 Quidem, *indeed, really.*

Multi reges sunt valde potentes; omnes hi reges possent esse felices dummodo vellent, sed multi non volunt esse tam felices quam esse possent. Si hi reges essent sapientes, populi essent felices, qui nunc sæpe sunt valde miseri. Utinam omnes reges essent sapientes et omnes populi felices! Rex qui amari vult, debet esse justus et benignus. Reges qui amari volunt, debent esse justi et benigni. Si omnes reges essent justi, bella non essent, quæ nunc sunt multa. Omnia bella sunt crudelia. Bella possent esse minus crudelia, si milites, qui plerumque sunt valde crudeles, magis essent humani. Sæpe duces ipsi sunt crudeles.

## 57.

Men who wish to live long must be temperate. Many men indeed wish to live long, but they cannot be temperate, if they would be temperate they might live long. A long life is pleasant if we are healthy. If a man is always ailing, a long life is not desirable. If you wish to live long, you must be sober. My brother is temperate. All men might be temperate if they liked. Would that all men were sober !

## 58.

*Tamen, yet, at all events.*

*Negotium (n.), a negotiation, affair, business; (pl.), negotia, transactions.*

*Cultus, a, um (pl.), i, æ, a, cultivated.*

Hortus meus magnus est. sed tui horti, qui multi sunt, omnes parvi sunt. Parvi horti non sunt tam cari quam magni, si magni æque sunt boni ac parvi. Horti mei sunt magis cari quam tui. Hi horti sunt fertiles, illi sunt steriles. Horti steriles non sunt tam cari quam horti fertiles. Milites sunt necessarii quando bellum est. Si milites non essent bella esse non possent. Milites non semper sunt sobrii. Si semper essent sobrii, non essent tam crudeles quam sæpe sunt. Patres boni. Matres bonæ. Bella mala. Flos pulcher, flores pulchri. Collum longum, colla longa. Homo piger, homines pigri. Miles magnus, milites magni. Bellum crudele, bella crudelia. Scannum longum, scamna longa.

**Puella sana. Puellæ sanæ. Puer felix, pueri felices.**  
**Puella felix, puellæ felices. Negotium felix, negotia**  
**felicia.**

59.

Many fields are barren, and yet cultivated. Our fields are cultivated and fruitful. A barren is not so dear as a cultivated field. Barren are not so dear as cultivated fields. All my fields are fruitful. If they were not so fruitful, I would not be so happy as I am now. Your fields are more cultivated than mine. These flowers are pretty. Pretty flowers are dear. My diligent sons. Your intelligent daughters. His happy brothers. These useful animals. Those merry girls.

60.

**Legere, to read.**

**Docere, to teach.**

**Scribere, to write.**

**Docet, he teaches.**

**Discere, to learn.**

**Docent, they teach.**

**Fieri, to become.**

**Etiam si, even if.**

**Honorare, to honour.**

**Bene, well.**

**Honorari, to be honoured. Fideliter, faithfully.**

**Doctus, a, um ; (pl.), i, æ, a, learned.**

**Is, ea, id ; (pl.), ii, eæ, ea, the same.**

**Senex, an old man : (pl.), senēs.**

**Præceptor, a teacher ; (pl.), præceptorēs.**

**Jam, already.**

**Adhuc, still.**

**Melius, better.**

**Qui vult fieri vir doctus, debet legere et scribere.**

Non omnes, qui possunt legere et scribere, sunt viri docti. Si vis fieri vir doctus, debes discere. Homo etiamsi jam est doctus, tamen debet adhuc discere. Omnes homines discere debent. Pueri possunt melius discere, quam senes. Pueri debent discere, praeceptores docere. Qui non volunt docere, non possunt esse praeceptores. Is est bonus praeceptor, qui bene et fideliter docet. Qui bene et fideliter docent, ii sunt boni praeceptores. Qui non bene docet, is non est bonus praeceptor. Praeceptor, qui laudari vult, debet fideliter docere et bene vivere.

## 61.

This old man is wretched. Many old men are happy. Good old men must become learned. All men, who wish to become old, must be temperate. A temperate life is praiseworthy. Would that all men were temperate! Every man may be temperate if he likes. My friend is temperate. All my friends are temperate. Many animals are more temperate than men.

## 62.

## COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES.

Latus, a, um, *wide*; latior (*m. and f.*) ; (*m.*) latius, *wider*.

Longus, a, um, *long*; longior, longius, *longer*.

Doctus- doctior, us; (*pl.*), doctiōrēs, ra, *more learned*.

Miser- miserior, us- miseriōrēs, ra, *more wretched*.

Lenis- lenior, us- leniōrēs, ra, *milder*.

Severus- severior, us- severiōrēs, ra, *more rigorous*.

Sapiens- sapientior, us- sapientiōrēs, ra, *wiser*.

Tristis- tristior, us- rēs, ra, *sadder*.

Felix- felicior, us- rēs, ra, *more happy, happier*.

Senex, *old*; senior, us- res, ra, *older*.

Audax, (*pl.*) audācēs, *bold*; audacior, us- rēs, ra, *bolder*.

Locuples, (*pl.*) ētēs, *rich*; locupletior, us- rēs, ra, *richer*.

REM. Comparatives are of two terminations; they have the mas. and fem. alike, and the neuter in *us*; as, mas. *doctior*, fem. *doctior*, neut. *doctius*.

Infelix, *unhappy, unfortunate*.

Quamquam, *although, how*.

Soleo, *I am usually, I am wont*.

Solēs, *thou art usually, thou art wont*.

Solet, *he is usually, he is wont*.

Solēmus, *we are usually, we are wont*.

Solētis, *you are usually, you are wont*.

Solent, *they are usually, they are wont*.

Fur, *a thief*; (*pl.*) furēs.

Latro; *a highwayman, a robber*; latrōnēs.

Exītus (*m.*), *a result*.

Justitia (*f.*), *justice*.

Severitas (*f.*), *rigour*.

Alius, a, ud, *other*; alii, æ, a, *others*.

Paucus, a, um,—i, æ, a, *few, little*.

Ubi, *where*.

Ibi, *there*.

Frater meus est doctus, sed vester est doctior. Fratres vestri sunt doctiores, quam mei, quamquam etiam hi satis sunt docti. Miles debet esse audax, sed non

omnes milites sunt audaces. Tu es audacior quam ego, quamquam ego sum audacior quam multi alii. Qui audaces sunt, non semper sunt sapientes. Duces debent esse sapientiores quam milites. Si duces sunt sapientiores quam milites, bellum est plerumque felix, sed si hi sunt sapientiores quam illi, exitus solet esse infelix. Scamnum solet esse longius quam mensa, sed mensa est latior. Rex vester est senior quam vestra regina, quæ est valde severa. Si rex esset severior, boni homines essent feliciores et locupletiores, nam nunc ubique sunt fures et latrones.

63.

Our soldiers are bolder than yours. Your sisters are wiser than mine. Your king is more rigorous than ours. Many animals are indeed cruel, but few are more cruel than many highwaymen. Robbers are bad men. If your king were as rigorous as he is generous, there would not be so many thieves and robbers. Justice must be rigorous; where rigour is not, there justice also is not.

64.

Possim, <i>I might, could.</i>	Possimus, <i>we might, could.</i>
Possis, <i>thou mightest, couldst.</i>	Possitis, <i>you might, could.</i>
Possit, <i>he might, could.</i>	Possint, <i>they might, could.</i>
Ut, <i>that.</i>	Societas ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>society.</i>

Tigris (*m. or f.*); (*pl.*), tigrēs, *a tiger.*

Et-et, *as well as, both.*



**Generosus, a, um, magnanimous.**

**Periculosus, a, um, dangerous.**

**Mitis, e, gentle, docile.**

Nemo est tam doctus, ut non esse possit doctior; nec est homo tam locuples, ut non possit esse locupletior. Homines locupletes sæpe sunt miseriores quam homines pauperes. Si omnes homines essent tam locupletes quam multi sunt, societas humana non esset tam felix quam nunc est. Vos non estis tam docti, ut non possitis esse doctiores. Omnes homines sunt mortales, et locupletes et pauperes. Homines pauperes sæpe sunt beatiore quam locupletes. Ii soli sunt beati, qui sunt honesti. Si igitur reges non sunt honesti, nec esse possunt beati. Mater tua est severior quam mea, quæ est valde lenis.

### 65.

The lion is a magnanimous animal. Lions are magnanimous. The lion is a brave animal. It is braver than many other animals, which are larger. If the lion were as cruel as it is large, it would be a dangerous animal. Now it is little dangerous. The lion is more docile than the tiger. The tiger is more cruel than many other animals.

## DECLENSIONS OF THE NOUNS

## FIRST.

Mensa (*f.*), a table.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative.</i> Mensa, a table.	<i>N.</i> Mensæ, tables.
<i>Genitive.</i> Mensæ, of a table.	<i>G.</i> Mensarum, of tables.
<i>Dative.</i> Mensæ, to a table.	<i>D.</i> Mensis, to tables.
<i>Accusative.</i> Mensam, a table.	<i>A.</i> Mensas, tables.
<i>Vocative.</i> Mensa, O table.	<i>V.</i> Mensæ, O tables.
<i>Ablative.</i> Mensa, by or with a table.	<i>A.</i> Mensis, by or with tables.

## SECOND.

Servus (*m.*), a servant.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> Servus, a servant.	<i>N.</i> Servi, servants.
<i>G.</i> Servi, of a servant.	<i>G.</i> Servorum, of servants.
<i>D.</i> Servo, to a servant.	<i>D.</i> Servis, to servants.
<i>A.</i> Servum, a servant.	<i>A.</i> Servos, servants.
<i>V.</i> Serve, O servant.	<i>V.</i> Servi, O servants.
<i>A.</i> Servo, by or with a servant.	<i>A.</i> Servis, by or with servants.

**Liber (m.), a book.**

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Liber, a book.	N. Libri, books.
G. Libri, of a book.	G. Librōrum, of books.
D. Libro, to a book.	D. Libris, to books.
A. Librum, a book.	A. Libros, books.
V. Liber, O book.	V. Libri, O books.
A. Libro, by or with a book.	A. Libris, by or with books.

**Scamnum (n.), a bench.**

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Scamnum, a bench.	N. Scamna, benches.
G. Scamni, of a bench.	G. Scamnōrum, of benches.
D. Scamno, to a bench.	D. Scamnis, to benches.
A. Scamnum, a bench.	A. Scamna, benches.
V. Scamnum, O bench.	V. Scamna, O benches.
A. Scamno, by or with a bench.	A. Scamnis, by or with benches.

**THIRD.**

**Nubes (f.), a cloud.**

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Nubēs, a cloud.	N. Nubēs, clouds.
G. Nubis, of a cloud.	G. Nubium, of clouds.
D. Nubi, to a cloud.	D. Nubibus, to clouds.
A. Nubem, a cloud.	A. Nubēs, clouds.
V. Nubēs, O cloud.	V. Nubēs, O clouds.
A. Nube, by or with a cloud.	A. Nubibus, by or with clouds.

**Nomen (n.), a name.**

*Singular.*

- N. Nomen, a name.*  
*G. Nominis, of a name.*  
*D. Nominī, to a name.*  
*A. Nomen, a name.*  
*V. Nomen, O name.*  
*A. Nominē, by or with a name.*

*Plural.*

- N. Nomīna, names.*  
*G. Nominum, of names.*  
*D. Nominibus, to names.*  
*A. Nomīna, names.*  
*V. Nomīna, O names.*  
*A. Nominibus, by or with names.*

**Pater (m.), a father.**

*Singular.*

- N. Pater, a father.*  
*G. Patris, of a father.*  
*D. Patri, to a father.*  
*A. Patrem, a father.*  
*V. Pater, O father.*  
*A. Patre, by or with a father.*

*Plural.*

- N. Patrēs, fathers.*  
*G. Patrum, of fathers.*  
*D. Patrībus, to fathers.*  
*A. Patrēs, fathers.*  
*V. Patrēs, O fathers.*  
*A. Patrībus, by or with fathers.*

**FOURTH.**

**Fructus (m.), fruit.**

*Singular.*

- N. Fructus, fruit.*  
*G. Fructus, of fruit.*  
*D. Fructui, to fruit.*  
*A. Fructum, fruit.*  
*V. Fructus, O fruit.*  
*A. Fructu, by or with fruit.*

*Plural.*

- N. Fructus, fruits.*  
*G. Fructuum, of fruits.*  
*D. Fructibus, to fruits.*  
*A. Fructus, fruits.*  
*V. Fructus, O fruits.*  
*A. Fructibus, by or with fruits.*

## Cornu (n.), a horn.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Cornu, a horn.	N. Cornua, horns.
G. Cornu, of a horn.	G. Cornuum, of horns.
D. Cornu, to a horn.	D. Cornibus, to horns.
A. Cornu, a horn.	A. Cornua, horns.
V. Cornu, O horn.	V. Cornua, O horns.
A. Cornu, by or with a horn.	A. Cornibus, by or with horns.

## FIFTH.

Diēs (in sing., m. or f.; in plural, m. only), a day.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Diēs, a day.	N. Diēs, days.
G. Diēi, of a day.	G. Diērum, of days.
D. Diēi, to a day.	D. Diēbus, to days.
A. Diem, a day.	A. Diēs, days.
V. Diēs, O day.	V. Diēs, O days.
A. Die, by or with a day.	A. Diēbus, by or with days.

REM. The declension to which a noun belongs is determined by the genitive case ending: when the gen. ends in *e* the noun belongs to the first, in *i* to the second, in *is* to the third, in *us* to the fourth, and in *ei* to the fifth declension. Thus *pars*, *partis*, indicates that *pars* is of the third declension; *usus*, *us*, indicates that *usus* is of the fourth declension; and so on. The nominative and the termination of the genitive being given, the learner will know the declension to which the noun belongs.

GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS IN PRECEDING EXERCISES.

*First Declension.*

(Feminine.)

<i>Mensa</i> , gen. <i>mensæ</i> , of a table.	<i>Pœna</i> -æ, of a punishment.
<i>Olla</i> -æ, of a kettle.	<i>Luna</i> -æ, of the moon.
<i>Aqua</i> -æ, of water.	<i>Terra</i> -æ, of the earth.
<i>Puella</i> -æ, of a girl.	<i>Barba</i> -æ, of a beard.
<i>Filia</i> -æ, of a daughter.	<i>Lingua</i> -æ, of the tongue.
<i>Amica</i> -æ, of a female friend.	<i>Via</i> -æ, of a way.
<i>Avia</i> -æ, of a grandmother.	<i>Vita</i> -æ, of life.
<i>Regīna</i> -æ, of a queen.	<i>Historia</i> -æ, of history.
<i>Annōna</i> -æ, of corn.	<i>Justitia</i> -æ, of justice.
<i>Causa</i> -æ, of a cause.	<i>Amicitia</i> -æ, of friendship.

*Second Declension.*

(Masculine.)

<i>Deus</i> , gen. <i>Dei</i> , of God.	<i>Annus</i> -i, of a year.
<i>Domīnus</i> -i, of a master.	<i>Annūlus</i> -i, of a ring.
<i>Servus</i> -i, of a servant.	<i>Ventus</i> -i, of the wind.
<i>Discipūlus</i> -i, of a scholar.	<i>Humērus</i> -i, of the shoulder.
<i>Filius</i> -ii, of a son.	<i>Digītus</i> -i, of a finger.
<i>Amicus</i> -i, of a friend.	<i>Mundus</i> -i, of the world.
<i>Avus</i> -i, of a grandfather.	<i>Popūlus</i> -i, of the people.
<i>Hortus</i> -i, of a garden.	<i>Ager</i> -gri, of a field.
<i>Equus</i> -i, of a horse.	<i>Vir</i> , <i>viri</i> , of a man.
<i>Stomāchus</i> -i, of the stomach.	<i>Puer</i> -ēri, of a boy.

(Neuter.)

<i>Vinum</i> -i, of wine.	<i>Aurum</i> -i, of gold.
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<i>Argentum-i, of silver.</i>	<i>Cerebrum-i, of the brain.</i>
<i>Ferrum-i, of iron.</i>	<i>Bellum-i, of war.</i>
<i>Lignum-i, of wood.</i>	<i>Verbum-i, of a word.</i>
<i>Bonum-i, of good.</i>	<i>Initium-ii, of the beginning.</i>
<i>Malum-i, of evil.</i>	<i>Negotium-ii, of business.</i>
<i>Scamnum-i, of a bench.</i>	<i>Otium-ii, of idleness.</i>
<i>Cælum-i, of the sky.</i>	<i>Mendacium-ii, of a falsehood.</i>
<i>Collum-i, of the neck.</i>	<i>Gaudium-ii, of delight.</i>
<i>Dorsum-i, of the back.</i>	

### *Third Declension.*

<i>Avis, gen. avis, of a bird.</i>	<i>Agger-ëris, of a dyke.</i>
<i>Tigris-is, of a tiger.</i>	<i>Mulier-ëris, of a woman.</i>
<i>Apis-is, of a bee.</i>	<i>Lepus-ëris, of a hare.</i>
<i>Senex-nis, of an old man.</i>	<i>Piëtas-ätis, of rectitude.</i>
<i>Pater-tris, of a father.</i>	<i>Sociëtas-ätis, of society.</i>
<i>Mater-tris, of a mother.</i>	<i>Severitas-ätis, of severity.</i>
<i>Frater-tris, of a brother.</i>	<i>Veritas-ätis, of truth.</i>
<i>Soror-ëris, of a sister.</i>	<i>Laus-laudis, of praise.</i>
<i>Mercator-ëris, of a merchant.</i>	<i>Fraus-fraudis, of fraud.</i>
<i>Præceptor-ëris, of a teacher.</i>	<i>Pes-pedis, of a foot.</i>
<i>Sartor-ëris, of a tailor.</i>	<i>Leo-önis, of a lion.</i>
<i>Color-ëris, of a colour.</i>	<i>Latro-önis, of a robber.</i>
<i>Flos-floris, of a flower.</i>	<i>Pax-pacis, of peace.</i>
<i>Fur-furis, of a thief.</i>	<i>Rex-regis, of a king.</i>
<i>Passer-ëris, of a sparrow.</i>	<i>Lex-legis, of a law.</i>
<i>Carcer-ëris, of a prison.</i>	<i>Dux-ducis, of a general.</i>
	<i>Vox-vocis, of a voice.</i>

Nox-noctis, <i>of a night.</i>	Animal-âlis, <i>of an animal.</i>
Nix-nivis, <i>of snow.</i>	Miles-militis, <i>of a soldier.</i>
Homo-hominis, <i>of a man.</i>	Parens-entis, <i>of a parent.</i>

*Fourth Declension.*

Exitus, gen. exitûs, *of a result.*

*Fifth Declension.*

Diēs, gen. dēi, *of a day.*

Maritus, i (m.), <i>a husband.</i>	Onus-ëris (n.), <i>a burden, a charge.</i>
Conjux, conjûgis (m. or f.), <i>a husband or wife.</i>	Corpus, corpôris (n.), <i>the body.</i>
Beneficium, ii (n.), <i>an advantage.</i>	Caput, capitis (n.), <i>a head.</i>
Princeps, princîpis (m.), <i>a prince.</i>	Summus, a, um, <i>highest loftiest, most important.</i>
Mos, moris (m.), <i>manner, usage.</i>	Optimus, a, um, <i>best, most excellent.</i>
Pars, partis (f.), <i>a part.</i>	Diligens; (pl.) -tes -tia, <i>industrious, persevering, attentive.</i>
Mors, mortis (f.), <i>death.</i>	Quia, <i>because.</i>
Mare, maris (n.), <i>the sea.</i>	
Vulnus-ëris (n.), <i>a wound.</i>	

Hic (m.); gen. hujus, *of this.*

Hæc (f.); gen. hujus, *of this.*

Hoc (n.); gen. hujus, *of this.*

Hi (m.); gen. horum, *of these.*

Hæ (f.); gen. harum, *of these.*

Hæc (n.); gen. horum, *of these.*



Filius hujus patris est bonus. Filiae hujus patris sunt pulchræ. Omnes homines hujus terræ sunt mortales. Horti hujus hominis sunt magni. Negotia horum virorum sunt difficilia. Multa negotia hujus hominis sunt periculosa. Beneficia dei nostri sunt magna. Dominus horum servorum est severus, quia servi sunt pigri. Dominus pigrorum servorum debet esse severus. Quando servi sunt boni et diligentes domini possunt esse lenes. Rex hujus populi est justus. Reges horum populorum sunt justi. Milites hujus regis sunt crudeles, sed audaces et fortes. Pater hujus pueri est vir doctus et honestus. Flores hujus horti sunt pulchriores quam flores hortorum tuorum. Duces militum debent esse fortes et sapientes. Pietas amici mei est laudanda. Mors patris tui est certa. Caput est summa pars corporis hominis. Aqua hujus maris est nigra. Hoc mare est nigrum. Aqua hujus maris nigri est frigida. Hæc aqua est pars maris.

REM. The adjective agrees with the noun in number, gender, and case: as hæc mensa, *this table*; hujus mensæ, *of this table*; hæc mensæ, *these tables*; harum mensarum, *of these tables*.

## 67.

The son of this man is more learned than I. The head of this man is round. The garden of my master is large. The gardens of my father are dear. The sons of our queen are brave. The prince is husband of the queen. The queen is wife of the prince. The word of the queen is just. The prince is more learned than the

queen. The queen is milder than the prince. A king ought to be just. A just and mild king is best. The daughters of the queen are pretty. The fields of the prince are broad.

68.

Repetitio, ōnis (*f.*), *practice*. Primus, a, um, *the first*.

Schola, æ (*f.*), *a school*. Raro, *seldom*.

Classis, is (*f.*), *a class*. Pecunia, æ, (*f.*), *money*.

Vitium, ii (*n.*), *a fault*, Libēri, ōrum (*m. or f. plu.*),  
*error, vice.* *children.*

Studium, ii (*n.*), *study, progress, application*.

Pestis, is (*f.*), *a disaster, ruin*.

Videtur, *seems, it appears*.

Qui, quæ, quod; *gen. sing. cujus; gen. plu. quorum,*  
*quarum, quorum, of whom, of which, whose, of what.*

REM. Adjectives of three terminations are declined like nouns of the first and second declensions: thus, *bonus* is declined like *seruus*; *bona* like *mensa*, and *bonum* like *scamnum*; hence, *bonus* makes in the *gen. sing. boni, bonæ, boni*, and in the *gen. plu. bonōrum, bonārum, bonōrum*; so *meus* has *gen. sing. mei, meæ, mei*; *gen. plu. meōrum, meārum, meōrum*. Adjectives of one or two terminations are declined like nouns of the third declension: thus *felix* has *gen. sing. felīcis*, *gen. plu. felīcium*; *lenis* has *gen. sing. lenis*, *gen. plu. lenium*: so *sapiens*, *sapientis, sapientium, &c.*

Filii virorum doctorum raro sunt æque diligentes ac patres. Pecunia parentum est plerumque pestis liberorum. Liberi hujus patris sunt diligentes et probi. Probi liberi sunt gaudium parentum suorum. Multi filii non sunt tam boni quam parentes. Pecunia est

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hujus pueri pestis. Pecunia nimis multa sæpe est noxia. Otium est vitii initium. Repetitio est mater studii. Frater meus est discipulus primæ classis. Frater meus est primus omnium discipulorum hujus scholæ. Præceptor mei fratris est vir doctus. Pater, cujus filii diligentes sunt, est beatus. Mater, cujus filiæ sunt honestæ, est beata. Parentes, quorum liberi sunt probi et honesti, possunt esse hilares et contenti. Si liberi omnium parentum essent diligentes et boni, omnes parentes possent esse hilares. Gaudia hominum sunt brevia.

## 69.

The life of the horse is shorter than the life of man. Human life is short. The life of an unhappy man seems to be longer than the life of a happy man. The lives of good kings are long. The lives of passionate women are short. The parents of good children are happy. The parents whose children are bad, are unhappy. Would that all children were good! Happy are the parents whose children are good. Happy is the queen whose people are contented. The same is a happy father whose children are good. Every man is mortal. Our school is good. These children are diligent. My brothers are more industrious than yours.

## 70.

Erat, *was*, or *he was*. Talis, *e*; *gen. talis, such*.  
 Erant, *were*, or *they were*. Perennis, *e*; *is, continual*.  
 Fuit, *he was*, or *has been*. Dives, *e*; *itis, rich, opulent*.

Pretiōsus, a, um, <i>costly, precious.</i>	Fons, fontis (m.), <i>a fountain, source.</i>
Pretiosior, us; (gen.) ōris, <i>more costly.</i>	Plus, pluris (n.), <i>more; (pl.)</i> plures, ra or ria, <i>many, several.</i>
Melior, us; ōris, <i>better.</i>	
Diligentia, æ (f.), <i>industry, diligence.</i>	Perire, <i>to perish, to be lost.</i>
Opprobrium, ii (n.), <i>a disgrace.</i>	Reddēre, <i>to be made, to become.</i>
Lucrum, i (n.), <i>gain.</i>	Facile, <i>easily.</i>
	Videntur, <i>seem, they appear.</i>

Multi homines videntur esse felices, qui sunt miseri. Si omnes homines essent felices, qui videntur esse, plures essent felices, quam nunc sunt. Aurum est pretiosum. Aurum est pretiosus quam argentum. Otium puerorum est periculosum. Pueri debent esse diligentes. Si pueri semper essent diligentes, essent gaudium parentum suorum. Parentes severi sunt meliores quam parentes lenes. Liberi, quorum parentes sunt nimis lenes, raro sunt boni. Boni sunt pueri, quorum diligentia est laudanda. Puer, cujus diligentia est laudanda, est gaudium parentum suorum. Pueri, quorum diligentia est magna, sunt boni discipuli. Is est bonus discipulus, qui semper est diligens. Præceptor, cujus discipuli semper sunt diligentes, est beatus. Discipuli debent discere, præceptores docere.

## 71.

The father whose son is industrious is a fortunate man, but he is unhappy if the son is bad. A lazy

son is a disgrace to his parents. The sons of good parents are not always good, but all the sons of such parents might be good if they liked. The sons of poor parents are often better than the sons of opulent parents. Money is itself often the ruin of opulent children. The man whose highest good is much money, is a wretched man. Industry is better than money. Money may be lost, but industry is a continual source of gain. The same who is industrious is always sufficiently rich ; the opulent may easily become poor.

## 72.

Penna, æ (f.) a feather.	Alii, aliæ, alia, others, some, one another.
Ala, æ (f.), a wing.	
Columba, æ (f.), a dove.	Multo, very much, a great deal.
Cervus, i (m.), a stag.	Altior, higher, taller.
Corvus, i (m.), a crow.	Velox, velōcis, swift.
Struthiocamēlus, i (m.), an ostrich.	Velociter, swiftly.
Ornamentum, i (n.), an ornament.	Velocius, more swiftly.
Definitio, ōnis (f.), a definition, axiom.	Diu, long.
Absurdus, a, um, foolish.	Diutius, longer.
Corruptus, a, um, diseased, corrupt.	Volāre, to fly.
Implūmis, e; is, featherless.	Currēre, to run.
Bipis, bipēdis, two-footed.	Edēre, to eat.
Alius, alia, aliud, other.	Bibēre, to drink.
	Dicitur, it is said.
	Dicuntur, they say, are said.

Omnia homo, qui vult vivere, debet edere et bibere. Omnes homines, qui volunt vivere, debent edere et bibere. Is, cujus stomachus est corruptus, non potest diu vivere. Cervus est animal velox. Cervi possunt velociter currere. Cervi non sunt æque fortes ac veloces. Leones sunt multo fortiores quam cervi. Corvus est avis nigra. Aves possunt volare. Si omnes aves possunt volare, corvus etiam volare potest. Corvus dicitur diu vivere. Corvi dicuntur multo diutius vivere quam homines. Avis est animal bipes. Omnes aves sunt bipedes. Non omne animal, quod est bipes, est avis; nam homo etiam est bipes. Definitio: *homo est animal bipes implume*, est absurda. Struthiocamelus est avis, quæ potest melius currere quam volare. Pennæ hujus avis sunt pretiosæ et ornamentum mulierum. Struthiocamelus est altior quam equus.

## 73.

The wings of the sparrow are little. The feathers of the crow are black. The ostrich, whose body is large, is a very gentle bird. The feathers of birds are pretty and costly. The ostrich is a large bird, which can run more swiftly than it can fly. The wings of the ostrich are short, hence these birds cannot fly swiftly. All birds can fly, but some can fly more swiftly than others. The dove is a little bird, and can fly very swiftly. Many little can fly more swiftly than many large birds. The sparrow is a little bird which can fly very swiftly.

## 74.

Exemplum, i (n.), *an example*. Poëta, æ (m.), *a poet*.  
 Auctor, ōris (m.), *an author*. Poëma, ātis (n), *a poem*.  
 Phædrus, i (m.), *Phædrus*. Humānus, a, um, *humane*.  
 Scriptus, a, um, *written*. Injustus, a, um, *unjust*.  
 Lascivus, a, um, *giddy*. Adsunt, *they exist*.  
 Nec tamen, *yet not, but not*. Adessent, *they existed*.  
 Quoque, *however*. Vere, *truly*.  
 Sententia, æ (f.), *tendency, opinion, determination, basis*.  
 Legendus, a, um, *to be read, readable, worth reading*.  
 Celëber -bre, (gen.) -bris, *popular, famous, celebrated*.  
 Is, ea, id, *he, she, it, that*; (gen.) ejus, *of him, of her, of it*; (pl.) ii, eæ, ea, *they, those*; (gen.) eōrum, eārum, eōrum, *of them*.

Multi libri sunt scripti. Ii libri sunt legendi, qui sunt utiles. Si liber non utilis est, non est legendus. Libri, quorum sententiæ dicuntur esse noxiæ, non sunt legendi. Omnes libri patris mei sunt legendi, nam sunt boni et utiles. Hic liber dicitur esse utilis. Pater meus est auctor hujus libri. Auctores librorum noxiorum sunt vituperandi, sed librorum utilium auctores sunt laudandi. Alii libri sunt cariores quam alii. Libri Phædri sunt bene scripti et valde utiles. Hi libri sunt mei, illi sunt tui. Nullus meorum librorum est noxius, sed omnes sunt utiles. Libri bonorum auctorum sunt quidem plerumque utiles, nec tamen semper. Hujus libri auctor est homo probus et honestus. Auctor horum

librorum est homo obscurus. Non omnis liber, cujus auctor celebrer est, ipse quoque est bonus et laudandus.

## 75.

Men whose manners are bad, are not praiseworthy, but those of whom the manners are good, are to be praised. The manners of boys ought to be good. If the manners of boys always were good, many parents would be happier than they now are. Many boys are very giddy. If my son were giddy, he would not be my pride. The diligence of the children is the joy of the parents. The children of all good parents are not always good also, but the children of bad parents are often good: hence, a bad example is not always pernicious.

## 76.

## SUPERLATIVES OF ADJECTIVES.

**Maxīmus**, a, um, *the greatest, very great.*

**Longissīmus**, a, um, *the longest.*

**Honestissīmus**, a, um, *the most virtuous.*

**Felicissīmus**, a, um, *the happiest, the most fortunate.*

**Sapientissīmus**, a, um, *the wisest.*

**Velocissīmus**, a, um, *the swiftest.*

**Lenissīmus**, a, um, *the mildest, the most lenient.*

**Fortissīmus**, a, um, *the strongest, the most courageous.*

**Locupletissīmus**, a, um, *the richest.*

**REM.** The superlative is generally formed by adding *issī-* to the root of the positive, as in the foregoing examples.



Fuērunt, <i>they were, or have been.</i>	Suecia, æ (f.), <i>Sweden.</i>
Fuissem, <i>I had, or would have been.</i>	Măcēdōnia, æ (f.) <i>Macedonia.</i>
Fuissēs, <i>thou hadst, or wouldst have been.</i>	Carōlus, i (m.), <i>Charles.</i>
Fuisset, <i>he had, or would have been.</i>	Ebriōsus, a, um, <i>intemperate.</i>
Potuisset esse, <i>he might or could have been.</i>	Moderātus, a, um, <i>moderate.</i>
Potuisset vivēre, <i>he might have lived.</i>	Duodecīmus, a, um, <i>the twelfth.</i>
	Neuter, tra, trum, <i>neither.</i>

Alexander magnus et Carolus duodecimus fuerunt bellicossissimi omnium regum : ille erat rex Macedoniae, hic rex Sueciae. Carolus erat sobrius, Alexander ebrius. Si Alexander fuisset sobrius, diutius potuisset vivere, et si Carolus moderatior fuisset, potuisset esse felicior. Neuter horum regum fuit omnino felix. Felicissimus rex est is, cujus populus est felix. Quando populus est miser, rex non potest esse felix. Reges nimis bellicosi non possunt esse felices. Si omnes reges essent bellicosi, omnes populi essent miseri, nam bellum est maximum omnium malorum. Semper fuerunt bella, semper igitur fuerunt homines miseri.

## 77.

The happiest man is he who is most contented. No one is happy who is not contented. Many men may be

happy if they like, but they will not. If thou hadst been more temperate, thou mightst have been happier. The poor is often happier than the rich man. Rich men are often very unhappy, because they are not contented. Would that all men were contented! My brother is the happiest of all men. My sister is happier than thou and I. I am not contented. Contented must the man be, if he wishes to be happy. My mother is contented, my brother is contented, I am contented, we are all contented.

## 78.

*Fuisse, to have been.*

*Fuissēmus, we had been, we would have been.*

*Fuissētis, you had been, you would have been.*

*Fuissent, they had been, they would have been.*

*Socrātēs, is (m.), Socrates.*

*Xanthippe, ēs (f.) Xantippe.*

*Plato, ōnis (m.), Plato.*

*Miltiādēs, is (m.), Miltiades.*

*Sapientia, æ (f.), wisdom.*

*Patientia, æ (f.), patience.*

*Græcus, i (m.), a Greek.*

*Romānus, i (m.), a Roman.*

*Atheniensis, is (m.), an Athenian.*

*Civis, is (m.), a citizen, a countryman.*

*Juvēnis, is (m. or f.), a youth, a maiden.*

*Honestas, tātis (f.), rectitude, virtue, honesty.*

*Morositas, tātis (f.), peevishness, ill temper.*

F

Sora, sortis (*f.*), *fate.*

Pravus, a, um, *wicked, vicious.*

Morōsus, a, um, *bad-tempered, irritable.*

Tantus, a, um, *so great, so much.*

Clarus, a, um, *brilliant, illustrious, famous.*

Immeritus, a, um, *undeserved.*

Ingrātus, a, um, *ungrateful.*

Major, us ; (*gen.*) ōris, *greater.*

Solum, *only, alone.*

Optime, *in the best manner, most excellently.*

Fama, æ (*f.*), *fame, renown, reputation.*

Xēnōphon, ontis (*m.*), *Xenophon.*

REM. The pronouns *his, her, their*, are often rendered by the genitives *ejus, eorum, earum, eorum, of the same.*

Socrates fuit omnium Græcorum sapientissimus et honestissimus. Sapientia et honestas hujus viri erant causa mortis ejus. Mors hujus viri honesti et sapientis est opprobrium civium ejus. Nemo Græcorum fuit æque sapiens et honestus ac Socrates. Mores civium Atheniensium erant corruptissimi. Si cives Athenienses fuissent minus pravi, sors Socratis fuisset minus tristis. Conjux Socratis erat Xanthippe, quæ dicitur fuisse mulier valde morosa ; sed patientia Socratis erat æque magna ac morositas conjugis ejus. Si patientia Socratis non fuisset tanta, non potuisset esse tam hilaris quam semper fuit. Socrates erat præceptor multorum juvenum. Nomina discipulorum optimorum et clarissimorum ejus sunt Plato et Xenophon. Xenophon non

solum est auctor multorum librorum, qui sunt optime scripti, sed etiam fuit clarus militum dux.

REM. Greek nouns in *-e* make the genitive in *-ēs*, as *Xanthippe*, *Xanthippēs*.

79.

Socrates was the husband of Xantippe. Plato was a pupil of Socrates. The wife of Socrates was very irritable. Her ill-temper was very great. The Greeks were the teachers of the Romans. Miltiades was a famous general of the Greeks. None of the Greek generals was greater than Miltiades. The fame of this general is eternal. The punishment of Miltiades was undeserved. His countrymen were the most ungrateful of men.

80.

Errāre, <i>err</i> , or <i>to err</i> .	Mori, <i>to die</i> , or <i>die</i> .
Anīmus, <i>i (m.)</i> , the <i>soul</i> , <i>mind</i> .	Quid? <i>what (follows)? indeed! in short</i> .
Rector, <i>ōris</i> , a <i>ruler</i> .	Tantum, <i>only</i> , <i>alone</i> .
Mortuus, <i>a, um</i> , <i>dead</i> .	Quo plura, <i>the more</i> .
Industrius, <i>a, um</i> , <i>vigilant</i> .	Quo-eo, <i>so much-as</i> .
Sanctus, <i>a, um</i> , <i>holy</i> .	Mihi, <i>to me</i> .
Potens, <i>entis</i> , <i>powerful</i> .	Tibi, <i>to thee</i> .
Immortālis, <i>e; is</i> , <i>immortal</i> .	Nondum, <i>not yet</i> .
Negotiosus, <i>a, um</i> , <i>active</i> , <i>busy</i> .	
Otiosus, <i>a, um</i> , <i>idle</i> , <i>inactive</i> .	

Homines sapientissimi etiam possunt errare. Errare est humanum. Si homines non possent errare, essent

perfecti. Sed homo perfectissimus nondum est omnino perfectus. Deus solus est perfectus. Deus non potest errare; si posset, non esset Deus. Deus est sapientissimus, optimus, benignissimus, justissimus, sanctissimus, et potentissimus; quid? est omnino perfectus. Omnes homines debent mori. Corpora hominum tantum sunt mortalia, animus est immortalis. Animi hominum non possunt perire. Animus est rector corporis. Quando animus non adest, corpus est mortuum. Quamquam vita humana est brevis, tamen est satis longa, si homo est diligens et industrius. Omnes homines debent quidem mori, sed possunt satis diu vivere, si volunt esse industrii et diligentes. Vita negotiosa est longior vita. Utinam mihi essent æque multa negotia, ac tibi et tuo fratri! Tua et tui fratris negotia sunt difficiliora quam mea.

## 81.

All kings are mortal, for they are men. He who is man, must die. The youth also is as mortal as the old man. The life of the old man is cheerful, if he has always been virtuous. The life of an old man who has been vicious, cannot be cheerful. An active is more cheerful than an idle life. Idle men are not happy. Idleness is the beginning of every vice. The beginning of a vice is little. The happiest man is he, whose life has always been active. An active life is the best. No life is so happy as the active. Would that all men were active! If all men were active, there would be

none unhappy. My brother is active and happy. My sister is inactive and wretched.

## 82.

Gloria, æ (f.), <i>fame.</i>	Plurimus, a, um, <i>the most.</i>
Inimicitia, æ (f.), <i>enmity.</i>	Rarus, a, um, <i>seldom, rare.</i>
Memoria, æ (f.), <i>memory.</i>	Violentus, a, um, <i>violent.</i>
Augustus, i (m.), <i>Augustus.</i>	Occisus, a, um, <i>killed.</i>
Antonius, ii (m.), <i>Antony.</i>	Occisus est, <i>he was slain.</i>
Mendicus, i (m.), <i>a beggar.</i>	Timidus, a, um, <i>timid.</i>
Inimicus, i (m.), <i>an enemy.</i>	Disertus, a, um, <i>eloquent.</i>
Scriptum, i (n.), <i>a writing.</i>	Imperfectus, a, um, <i>imperfect.</i>
Cicero, Cicerōnis, <i>Cicero.</i>	Negligens, entis, <i>negligent.</i>
Orator, oratōris, <i>an orator.</i>	Acer, cre (gen. acris), <i>bitter.</i>
Defensor, ōris (m.), <i>a defender.</i>	Sæpius, <i>often.</i>
Percussor, ōris (m.), <i>a murderer.</i>	Sæpissime, <i>oftenest, most frequently.</i>
Civitas, tātis (f.), <i>a city, a state.</i>	Quum, <i>as, when.</i>
Auctoritas, tātis (f.), <i>authority.</i>	Antea, <i>before, previously.</i>
Chiens, clientis (m.), <i>a client, a dependent.</i>	Interdum, <i>sometimes.</i>
Consul, ūlis, <i>a consul.</i>	Fortasse, <i>perhaps.</i>
Res, rei (f.), <i>a grievance.</i>	Fit, <i>it happens.</i>
	Fuërat, <i>he had been, or he might have been.</i>
	Erit, <i>will be.</i>

REM. The possessive pronouns *his, her, their*, and the objectives *him, her, it, them*, when not essential to the meaning, are not expressed in Latin: thus "as *his* father," "quam pater,"

"he took the town and afterwards destroyed it," "expugnāvit urbem, deinde delēvit."

Cicero fuit clarissimus Romanorum orator, et multarum rerum audax defensor. Memoria hujus viri disertī erit æterna. Sæpius fuit consul; id est, summus rector civitatis. Erat Augusti amicus, sed Antonii inimicus. Hæc inimicitia fuit causa mortis violentæ ejus. Occisus est, quum jam senex esset. Quo acrior inimicus Antonii semper fuerat Cicero, eo crudelior erat Antonius, et Antonii conjux, quæ multo crudelior dicitur fuisse, quam ipse maritus. Cicero potuisset salvus esse, si minus timidus fuisset. Is, qui antea fuerat Ciceronis cliens, erat percussor hujus magni oratoris. Nomen hujus hominis ingratisimi est Popilius. Ciceronis scripta adhuc adsunt, si non omnia, plurima tamen. Utinam omnia adhuc adessent! Qui libri Ciceronis adhuc adsunt, perire amplius non possunt. Filius Ciceronis non æque magnus fuit, ac pater. Sæpius fit, ut clarorum patrum filii minus sint clari. Gloria et auctoritas patrum plerumque sunt pestis liberorum.

## 83.

Cicero's son was not so great as his father. Cicero, the father, was the gratest orator of the Romans. Cicero, the son, was not so diligent as his father; if he had been always diligent, he might also perhaps have been a great orator. The sons of great men are not always themselves great. The most celebrated man is sometimes the son of a beggar, a beggar is

sometimes the son of a celebrated man. Great men are rare. The greatest man is always imperfect. Human life is short, and long : long, when we are active and diligent ; short, when we are inactive and negligent.

## 84.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB ESSE, *to be*.

## Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Esse, to be.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Fuisse, to have been.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>Futūrum, a, um, esse, to be about to be.</i>
<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Futūrus, a, um, about to be.</i>

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

<i>Sum, I am.</i>	<i>Sumus, we are.</i>
<i>Es, thou art.</i>	<i>Estis, you are.</i>
<i>Est, he is.</i>	<i>Sunt, they are.</i>

## Imperfect.

<i>Eram, I was.</i>	<i>Erāmus, we were.</i>
<i>Eras, thou wast.</i>	<i>Erātis, you were.</i>
<i>Erat, he was.</i>	<i>Erant, they were.</i>

## Perfect.

<i>Fui, I have been.</i>	<i>Fuīmus, we have been.</i>
<i>Fuisti, thou hast been.</i>	<i>Fuistis, you have been.</i>
<i>Fuit, he has been.</i>	<i>Fuērunt, they have been.</i>



Pluperfect.

Fuëram, <i>I had been.</i>	Fuerāmus, <i>we had been.</i>
Fuëras, <i>thou hadst been.</i>	Fuerātis, <i>you had been.</i>
Fuërat, <i>he had been.</i>	Fuërant, <i>they had been.</i>

Future.

Ero, <i>I will be.</i>	Erīmus, <i>we will be.</i>
Eris, <i>thou wilt be.</i>	Erītis, <i>you will be.</i>
Erit, <i>he will be.</i>	Erunt, <i>they will be.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Simus, <i>let us be.</i>
Es, esto, <i>be thou.</i>	Estōte, este, <i>be ye.</i>
Esto, <i>let him be.</i>	Sunto, <i>let them be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sim, <i>I may be.</i>	Simus, <i>we may be.</i>
Sis, <i>thou mayest be.</i>	Sitis, <i>you may be.</i>
Sit, <i>he may be.</i>	Sint, <i>they may be.</i>

Imperfect.

Essem, <i>I might be.</i>	Essēmus, <i>we might be.</i>
Esses, <i>thou mightest be.</i>	Essētis, <i>you might be.</i>
Esset, <i>he might be.</i>	Essent, <i>they might be.</i>

Perfect.

Fuërim, <i>I may have been.</i>	Fuerīmus, <i>we may have been.</i>
Fuëris, <i>thou mayest have been.</i>	Fuerītis, <i>you may have been.</i>
Fuërit, <i>he may have been.</i>	Fuërint, <i>they may have been.</i>

## Pluperfect.

Fuisse, <i>I might have been.</i>	Fuissēmus, <i>we might have been.</i>
Fuissēs, <i>thou mightest have been.</i>	Fuissētis, <i>you might have been.</i>
Fuisset, <i>he might have been.</i>	Fuissent, <i>they might have been.</i>

## Future.

Fuēro, <i>I will have been.</i>	Fuerimus, <i>we will have been.</i>
Fuēris, <i>thou wilt have been.</i>	Fueritis, <i>you will have been.</i>
Fuērit, <i>he will have been.</i>	Fuerint, <i>they will have been.</i>

Besides the values of the forms of *esse* given in the foregoing table, are to be noticed those indicated in the preceding exercises.

Scio, <i>I know, I do know.</i>	Genus, genēris (n.), <i>kind, race.</i>
Scimus, <i>we know.</i>	
An, <i>whether, or.</i>	Tempus, tempōris (n.), <i>time, period.</i>
Bellua, æ (f.), <i>a wild beast.</i>	Tros, Trois, <i>a Trojan.</i>
Homērus, i, <i>Homer.</i>	Demosthēnēs, is (m.), <i>Demosthenes.</i>
Virgilius, ii, <i>Virgil.</i>	
Horātius, ii, <i>Horace.</i>	Carthāgo, īnis (f.), <i>Carthage.</i>
Cræsus, i, <i>Cræsus.</i>	
Vicīnus, i (m.), <i>a neighbour.</i>	Imitātor, ōris (m.), <i>an imitator.</i>

Fautor, ōris (m.), <i>a fa-</i>	Præsens, entis, <i>present.</i>
<i>vourer; a partisan.</i>	Immānis, e, is, <i>ferocious.</i>
Imperātor, ōris, <i>an em-</i>	Haud, <i>not.</i>
<i>peror.</i>	Postquam, <i>after.</i>
Romānus, a, um, <i>Roman.</i>	Minīme, <i>not the less.</i>
Cæcus, a, um, <i>blind.</i>	Græce, <i>in Greek.</i>
Uter, tra, trum, <i>which (of</i>	Latine, <i>in Latin.</i>
<i>the two).</i>	

Nos omnes sumus homines. Omnes homines sunt mortales. Vos estis homines, ergo estis mortales. Si vultis esse felices, este honesti. Honesti homines semper fuerunt felices. Socrates dicitur fuisse honestissimus et sapientissimus omnium Græcorum. Tempora futura possunt esse meliora, sed non sunt præsentia. Homo avarus non potest esse tam dives, ut sit omnino contentus. Homines avari semper erunt opprobrium generis humani. Homo sum, debeo igitur esse humanus. Quod est humanum, mihi non est alienum. Si non essem humanus, non essem homo, sed immanis bellua. Qui volunt esse reges, sunt humani et mites. Si omnes reges semper fuissent justī et humani, multi populi fuissent multo feliciores, quam fuerunt. Vicinus meus est dives, sed haud scio, an sit beatus, nec scimus, an Cræsus fuerit beatus, quum adhuc esset rex, et omnium regum locupletissimus. Postquam victus erat, minime erat beatus. Beati reges sunt rari. Hic puer, qui non est filius regis, dicitur futurus esse rex. Uter orator major fuerit, Demosthenes an Cicero, ego haud

scio. Demosthenes quidem dicitur fuisse major. Cicero fuit imitator Demosthenis.

85.

Carthage has been, but is not. We have been, but are not. Virgil was the friend of Augustus. We are all honest men. Thou mayest be honest, but we know not. I am a Roman citizen. They are Athenians, we are Romans. Be diligent, that you may be happy. I am not rich, but still I am quite contented. If we had been more active we would have been happier than we are. Imitators have always been, and always will be. A good imitator is not censurable. If all imitators were censurable, Virgil, who was an imitator of Homer, would be blameworthy. Homer might have been blind, but we do not know whether he really were blind. The poems of Homer are written in Greek, the poems of Virgil are written in Latin. The poems of Homer are not more difficult than the poems of Virgil. The Emperor Augustus was a friend and patron of the poets Horace and Virgil.

86.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD. Laud-āre, *praise*, or *to praise*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Laud-o, *I praise*, or *am praising*.

Laud-as, *thou praisest*, or *art praising*.

Laud-at, *he praises, or is praising.*  
 Laud-āmus, *we praise, or are praising.*  
 Laud-ātis, *you praise, or are praising.*  
 Laud-ant, *they praise, or are praising.*

*Imperfect Tense.*

Laud-ābam, *I praised, or was praising.*  
 Laud-ābas, *thou praisedst, or wast praising.*  
 Laud-ābat, *he praised, or was praising.*  
 Laud-abāmus, *we praised, or were praising.*  
 Laud-abātis, *you praised, or were praising.*  
 Laud-ābant, *they praised, or were praising.*

REM. (1) The English auxiliaries *do* and *did* are likewise expressed by the Latin verb:—thus, *laudo, I do praise, laudābam, I did praise, etc.*

(2) All verbs ending in *āre* belong to the First Conjugation, and take the same forms as *laudāre*.

**ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.**

Amāre, *to love* ; amo, *I love* ; as, at, āmus, ātis, ant, etc.  
 Redamāre, *to love again, to love in return* ; redāmo, *I love again*, as, at ; āmus, ātis, ant, etc.  
 Mutāre, *to change* ; muto, as, at ; āmus, ātis, ant, etc.  
 Servāre, *to keep, to obey, to preserve* ; servo, as, at, āmus, ātis, ant, etc.  
 Vituperāre, *to censure, to blame* ; vitupĕro, as, at, etc.  
 Peccāre, *to sin* : pecco, as, at, etc.  
 Optāre, *to desire* ; opto, as, etc.  
 Judicāre, *to judge* ; judĭco, as, etc.  
 Damnāre, *to condemn* ; damno, etc.

Accusāre, <i>to accuse, to blame.</i>	Tarquinius, ii, <i>Tarquin.</i>
Accusāri, <i>to be accused.</i>	Prex, precis (f.), <i>a prayer.</i>
Accusātus, <i>accused.</i>	Judex, judicis, <i>a judge.</i>
Videbātur, <i>he seemed.</i>	Solon, ōnis, <i>Solon.</i>
Etruria, æ (f.), <i>Etruria.</i>	Draco, ōnis, <i>Draco.</i>
Successor, ōris, <i>a successor.</i>	Ortus, a, um, <i>levied, begun.</i>
Legislator, ōris, <i>a law-maker.</i>	Ultimus, a, um, <i>the last.</i>
Auxiliātor, ōris, <i>one who aids, an auxiliary.</i>	Inānis, e; gen. is, <i>in vain, useless.</i>
Crudelitas, ātis (f.), <i>cruelty.</i>	Duo, æ, o, <i>two, both.</i>
Lenitas, ātis (f.), <i>lenity.</i>	Septem, <i>seven.</i>
Exsul, ūlis, <i>exiled, in exile, an exile.</i>	Publice, <i>publicly.</i>
Expulsus, a, um, <i>banished.</i>	Deinde, <i>afterwards.</i>
	Ne, <i>not, lest.</i>
	Ita, <i>so, thus.</i>

Romulus et Remus erant fratres. Romulus fuit primus Romanorum rex. Septem fuerunt Romanorum reges, quorum ultimus fuit Tarquinius superbus. Hic Tarquinius fuit rex crudelissimus. Si non fuisset tam crudelis, non esset expulsus. Multæ crudelitates sunt, quarum accusatus est. Quum exsul erat, bellum ortum est. Amicus et auxiliator Tarquinii erat Porsenna, rex Etruriæ. Sed Tarquinius exsul mortuus est. Successores Tarquinii exsulis fuerant duo consules. Alter primorum consulum erat pater severissimus. Filii ejus, qui erant amici regis expulsi sunt occisi. Auctor mor-

tis horum juvenum pater ipse fuit. Hi juvenes sunt primum publice accusati, deinde occisi. Omnes preces horum juvenum miserorum erant inanēs: pater non amplius videbatur esse pater, sed consul tantum et judex. Qui judices futuri sunt, justī et severi sūnto. Severitas judicū utilior est quam lenitas. Is judex, qui crudelitatis accusari potest, est merito vituperandus. Si igitur bonus judex esse vis, crudelis ne esto. Qui judex semper justus fuerit, ejus laus erit maxima. Laus justitiæ est optima. Judex non ita severus esse debet, ut durus sit.

REM. The forms *est* and *sunt* of the verb *esse* have the values of *was* and *were* when used with a past participle; as *occisus est, he was killed*; *occisi sunt, they were killed*. Sometimes both verb and participle are equivalent to a simple English past tense; as *mortuus est, he died*.

## 87.

If thou hast always been just, thou canst not justly be accused of cruelty. Every judge must be severe but not harsh. A harsh judge is always to be blamed, but the just and severe is praiseworthy. If thou hast always been just, thou wilt be my friend, for the just man is my delight. Not only the judge but the legislator must be humane. Solon, the celebrated Athenian citizen, was a humane law-maker, but Draco, another legislator, was too severe. The laws of Draco were too harsh. If they had been severe only, they would not have been censurable for laws must be severe. A

law that is not severe, is not a law. All men love Solon, no one praises Draco.

88.

THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD. Mon-ère, *to advise.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Mon-eo, *I advise, or am advising.*

Mon-ēs, *thou advisest, or art advising.*

Mon-et, *he advises, or is advising.*

Mon-ēmus, *we advise, or are advising.*

Mon-ētis, *you advise, or are advising.*

Mon-ent, *they advise, or are advising.*

*Imperfect Tense.*

Mon-ēbam, *I advised, or was advising.*

Mon-ēbas, *thou advisedst, or wast advising.*

Mon-ēbat, *he advised, or was advising.*

Mon-ebāmus, *we advised, or were advising.*

Mon-ebātis, *you advised, or were advising.*

Mon-ēbant, *they advised, or were advising.*

REM. All verbs ending in *ère* are of the Second Conjugation, and assume the foregoing forms.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Manère, *to remain*; maneo, *I remain*, es, et, ēmus, ētis. ent, etc.



Habēre, *to have* ; habeo, *I have*, es, et, ēmus, etc.

Vidēre, *to see* ; video, *I see*, es, et, etc.

Timēre, *to fear* ; timeo, etc.

Misēria, æ (f.), *misery*,      Prodīgālitās, tātis (f.), *extravagance*.  
wretchedness.

Invidia, æ (f.), *envy*.      Immanītās, tātis (f.), *inhumanity*.  
Avaritia, æ (f.), *avarice*,  
covetousness.

Fortūna, æ (f.) *destiny*.      Prodīgus, a, um, *extravagant*.

Patria, æ (f.), *country*.      Diversus, a, um, *various*.

Græcia, æ (f.), *Greece*.      Priscus, a, um, *old*.

Roma, æ (f.), *Rome*.      Par, paris, *equal, like*.

Numērus, i (m.), *number*.      Præcipue, *especially*.

Socius, ii (m.), *a companion*.      Fere, *almost*.

Dictum, i (n.), *a saying*.      Attāmen, *nevertheless*.

Proverbium, ii (n.), *a proverb*.      Impostērum, *henceforward*.  
Idem, eādem, idem ; plu.

Exsilium, ii (n.), *banishment, exile*.      iidem, eādem, eādem,  
the same.

Felicītās, tātis (f.), *happiness, bliss, good fortune*.

Septem fuerunt viri sapientes Græciæ, septem etiam fuerunt reges Romæ, numerus igitur virorum sapientium Græciæ idem est, qui est regum Romæ. Nomina septem sapientium erant: Thales, Solon, Chilon, Pittācus, Bias, Cleobūlus, Periander. Nomina septem regum Romanorum sunt: Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius

Tullius, et Tarquinius Superbus. Memoria horum hominum non est eadem, nam non omnes fuerunt iidem. Si hi septem reges æque honesti fuissent, ac illi septem sapientes, Tarquinius Superbus non fuisset exsul. Sed plures horum regum fuerunt injusti et immanes, præcipue ultimus, cujus immanitas etiam fuit causa exsilii ejus et filiorum; hi filii erant imitatores morum patris sui, sed etiam socii fortunæ ejus, quæ erat tristissima. Quæ enim fortuna potest esse miserior, quam exsulis? Quamquam verum est illud dictum: Ubi bene, ibi patria.

## 89.

The destiny of man is not one and the same. These men are the most fortunate, those the most unfortunate. Although the destiny of man is various, still all might be happy if they only would be contented. A contented mind is the highest bliss. A man who desires to be happy, must neither be extravagant nor yet covetous. Avarice, extravagance, and envy have always been and always will henceforward be a continual source of human misery. It is a true proverb: Covetousness is the source of all evil. Nevertheless extravagance is even as much to be blamed as avarice. Avarice and extravagance are both alike vices.

90.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD : Reg-ěre, *rule*, or *to rule*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Reg-o, *I rule*, or *am ruling*.

Reg-is, *thou rulest*, or *art ruling*.

Reg-it, *he rules*, or *is ruling*.

Reg-ĭmus, *we rulè*, or *are ruling*.

Reg-ĭtis, *you rule*, or *are ruling*.

Reg-unt, *they rule*, or *are ruling*.

*Imperfect Tense.*

Reg-ēbam, *I ruled*, or *was ruling*.

Reg-ēbas, *thou ruledst*, or *wast ruling*.

Reg-ēbat, *he ruled*, or *was ruling*.

Reg-ebāmus, *we ruled*, or *were ruling*.

Reg-ebātis, *you ruled*, or *were ruling*.

Reg-ēbant, *they ruled*, or *were ruling*.

REM. All verbs ending in *ěre* belong to the Third Conjugation, and assume the foregoing forms.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Agěre, *to act*, *to conspire*, *to organize* ; ago, *I act*, is, it, ĭmus, ĭtis, unt, etc.

Redděre, *to render* ; reddo, is, it, ĭmus, ĭtis, unt, etc.

Creděre, *to believe* ; credo, is, it, etc.

Legěre, *to read* ; lego, is, it, etc.

Votum, i (n.), *a wish*. Amor, ōris (m.), *love*.

Præceptum, i (n.), *a command*. Quomodo, *how*.

Ille, a, ud, *that person*; acc. illum, am, ud; acc. plu., illos, illas, illa, *those persons*.

Qui, quæ, quod, *who, which, that*; acc., quem, quam, quod, acc. plu., quos, quas, quæ, *whom, which, that*.

Is, ea, id, *he, she it*; acc. eum, eam, id, *him, her, it*; acc. plu., eos, eas, ea, *them*.

Parentes amant filios suos. Liberi debent amare parentes suos. Bonus filius amat patrem suum. Qui vult esse bonus filius, debet amare suam matrem. Liberi, qui non amant parentes suos, non sunt boni. Si rex bonus est, populus eum amat. Amor populi est votum bonorum regum. Boni reges optant ut populi sui sint felices. Homines avari optant multam pecuniam. Qui multam pecuniam habet, non semper est felix. Pecunia non reddit hominem felicem. Si pecunia sola posset homines reddere felices, plures homines essent felices quam sunt. Illum quidem non potest felicem reddere pecunia, qui non est bonus et honestus. Illi sunt vere beati, qui amant honestatem, nam honestas sola reddit homines beatos. Si vis esse beatus, debes amare honestatem. Amicus honestatis est amicus Dei. Debemus Deum amare et præcepta ejus servare. Qui servat præcepta Dei, is est homo honestus. Omnia præcepta Dei sunt bona et utilia. Deus est pater omnium hominum, ergo etiam meus. Deus amat omnes homines qui præcepta ejus servant.

Omnes qui hæc præcepta servant, sunt homines honesti et pii.

REM. The nominative case is used in naming the subject of an act, as "*volucris volat*," "*the bird flies*:" the accusative is used in naming the object of an act, as "*volucris occidit serpentem*," "*the bird killed a serpent*." In this last sentence the noun *serpentem* is the object of the verb *occidit*, and is consequently in the accusative case. It is better under such circumstances, however, to place the accusative before the verb in Latin; thus, "*Volucris serpentem occidit*." It is likewise to be observed, that the adjective always agrees in number, gender, and case with the noun; as "*Volucris magnam (acc. fem.) serpentem occidit*," "*the bird killed a large serpent*."

## 91.

A good daughter loves her father, her mother, her brothers, and her sisters. He who does not love his brother whom he sees, how can he love God whom he does not see? He alone loves God, who keeps his commandments. The commandments of God are good. All men must keep God's commandments. That person who does not keep God's commandments, he sins. No one is so good as he who loves God and keeps all his commandments. He who desires God's love, let him be just and pious.

92.

# THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD. Aud-īre, *to hear.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

### *Present Tense.*

Aud-io, *I hear, or am hearing.*

Aud-is, *thou hearest, or art hearing.*

Aud-it, *he hears, or is hearing.*

Aud-īmus, *we hear, or are hearing.*

Aud-ītis, *you hear, or are hearing.*

Aud-iunt, *they hear, or are hearing.*

### *Imperfect Tense.*

Aud-iēbam, *I heard, or was hearing.*

Aud-iēbas, *thou heardest, or wast hearing.*

Aud-iēbat, *he heard, or was hearing.*

Aud-iebāmus, *we heard, or were hearing.*

Aud-iebātis, *you heard, or were hearing.*

Aud-iēbant, *they heard, or were hearing.*

REM. All verbs ending in *ire* are of the Fourth Conjugation, and assume the same forms as *Audire*.

## OTHER EXAMPLES.

Pun-ire, *to punish*; punio, *I punish*, is, it; īmus, ītis, iunt.

Sc-ire, *to know*; scio, scis, scit; scimus, scitis, sciunt.

Ven-ire, *to come*; venio, is, it, etc.

Damnātus, a, um, <i>con-</i> <i>demned.</i>	Habuit, <i>he had.</i>
Apparēre, <i>appear, to ap-</i> <i>pear.</i>	Vultus, ūs (m.), <i>the aspect.</i>
Apparuit, <i>appeared, it ap-</i> <i>peared.</i>	Judicium, ii (n.), <i>a judg-</i> <i>ment.</i>
Legit, <i>read, he read.</i>	Mēns, mentis (f.), <i>the mind,</i> <i>temper.</i>
Laudāvit, <i>praised, he</i> <i>praised.</i>	Oratio, ōnis (f.), <i>a dis-</i> <i>course.</i>
Amavērat, <i>had loved, he</i> <i>had loved.</i>	Impiētās, tātis (f.), <i>im-</i> <i>piety.</i>
Defendēre, <i>to defend.</i>	Tum, <i>then.</i>
Defendi, <i>to be defended.</i>	Quantopēre, <i>how much.</i>
Voluit, <i>he would, wished.</i>	Sane, <i>certainly, doubtless.</i>
Noluit, <i>he would not, wished not.</i>	Revēra, <i>in truth.</i>

Socratis vultus erat semper idem. Merito autem erat vultus semper idem, quia mens semper erat eadem. Socratis vita erat sanctissima et tamen est impietatis accusatus et damnatus. Multos Socrates habuit discipulos, quorum unus erat Lysias. Quum Socrates impietatis accusatus erat, hic voluit eum defendere, sed Socrates noluit defendi. Attamen legit et laudavit orationem sui discipuli. Xanthippe, conjux Socratis, quæ dicitur fuisse mulier morosissima, quantopere amaverat maritum, tum apparuit, quum maritus erat impietatis accusatus. Sane hæc mulier non fuit tam mala quam fuisse dicitur. Multi homines sæpe dicuntur esse mali, qui revera sunt optimi. Si omnes

homines essent mali qui esse dicuntur, plures essent mali quam sunt. Omnis homo habet inimicos, et inimici raro sunt justi. Si inimicus judicat, judicium raro est justum.

## 93.

This man has much money, that many gardens and fields. He who has many fields is often happier than he who has much money. The fields remain, the money may be lost. All men cannot have gardens and fields. But if all men cannot have gardens and fields, they yet may live. The fields which my brother has are very dear. Your fields are not so dear as mine. My fields are dearer than yours, but they are also better. The dearest fields are not always the best. Many fields are very dear, but yet bad.

## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE DECLENSIONS.

1. Most nouns ending in *a*, as *mensa*, are of the feminine gender, and belong to the first declension; masculine nouns in *us*, and neuters in *um*, mostly belong to the second: nouns and adjectives of terminations other than the foregoing, generally belong to the third: as *homo*, *hominis*; *utilis*, or *utile*, gen. *utilis*.

2. There are some nouns (chiefly of Greek origin) in *e*, *as*, and *es*, which belong to the first declension, these are declined like *mensa* in the plural, but take, in the singular, the following terminations:—



Nom. e	as	es
Gen. es	se	se
Dat. se	ea	se
Acc. en	am or an	en
Voc. e	a	e or a
Abl. e	a	

3. The vocative is always the same as the nominative,—thus, *mensea*, voc. *mensea*; nom. plu. *mensea*, voc. *mensea*; except nouns in *as* of the second declension, which have the voc. sing. in *e*, and nouns in *as*, which have the voc. in *a*.

4. Neuter nouns have always the *nom.* and *acc.* alike; as nom. sing. *nomen*, acc. *nomen*; nom. plu. *nomina*, acc. *nomina*.

5. The *nom.* and *acc. plu.* of neuter nouns always end in *a*; but, neuters ending in *e*, *al*, or *a*, make the *nom.* and *acc. plu.* in *ia*, as *mare*, *maria*; *animal*, *animalia*. Adjectives of one and two terminations (except comparatives) likewise make the neut. plu. in *ia*, as *utilis*, *utilia*; *felix*, *felicia*.

6. The ablative singular of the third declension ends in *e*, but makes *i*:—1st. When the noun ends in *e*, *al*, or *ar*; as *mare*, abl. *mari*. 2nd. In adjectives ending in *is* or *er*, as *acer*, abl. *acri*; *facilis*, abl. *facili*; adjectives of one termination have either *e* or *i*, as nom. *felix*, abl. *felice* or *felici*.

7. The gen. plu. generally ends in *um*, but makes *ium*:—1st. when the abl. sing. ends in *i*; as nom. *mare*, abl. *mari*, gen. plu. *marium*. 2nd. When the noun does not increase in the gen. sing., as nom. *nubes*, gen. sing. *nubis*, gen. plu. *nubium*. 3rd. In nouns of one syllable; as *dens*, gen. sing. *dentis*, gen. plu. *dentium*: except nouns in *a*, which have *um*; as nom. sing. *rex*, gen. plu. *regum*.

## 94.

Me, <i>me.</i>	Impius, a, um, <i>impious.</i>
Mei, <i>of me.</i>	Infirmus, a, um, <i>infirm.</i>
Te, <i>thee.</i>	Sempiternus, a, um, <i>enduring, lasting.</i>
Tui, <i>of thee.</i>	Robustus, a, um, <i>robust.</i>
Nos, <i>us.</i>	Libidinōsus, a, um, <i>profligate.</i>
Nostri, <i>of us.</i>	Secundus, a, um, <i>second.</i>
Nostrum, <i>amongst us.</i>	Debīlis, e, is, <i>weak.</i>
Vos, <i>you.</i>	Mutabilis, e, is, <i>changeable.</i>
Vestri, <i>of you.</i>	Memor, ōris, <i>mindful.</i>
Vestrum <i>amongst you.</i>	Immemor, ōris, <i>unmindful.</i>
Me ipsum, <i>myself.</i>	Deterior, ōris, <i>deteriorated.</i>
Te ipsum, <i>thyself.</i>	Huc usque, <i>hitherto.</i>
Se ipsum, <i>one's self.</i>	Erga ( <i>prep.</i> ), <i>towards.</i>
Mutāri, <i>to be changed.</i>	Unquam, <i>ever.</i>
Mutātur, <i>he is changed.</i>	Vero, <i>but, truly.</i>
Mutantur, <i>they are changed.</i>	
Benignitas, ātis ( <i>f</i> ), <i>goodness.</i>	

Deus amat me, et ego amo Deum. Animus est melior pars mei, nam est immortalis. Corpus hominis perit, animus solus manet. Si tu me amas, ego te redamo. Qui nos amant, eos nos redamare debemus. Nos omnes debemus praecepta Dei servare, sed multi nostrum ea non servant, multi igitur nostrum sunt impii. Deus semper est nostri memor, sed nos non semper memores sumus Dei, id quod est valde vituperandum. Homines sane essent beatiores, si semper essent memores Dei. Ego semper memor ero tui et

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magnæ tuæ amicitiae erga me. Nec tu eris unquam immemor mei et meae amicitiae erga te. Nostra amicitia erit sempiterna. Tu semper eris idem, qui huc usque fuisti; nec minus ego ero idem, qui semper fui. Deus est semper idem erga homines; nec benignitas, nec iusticia ejus erga nos est mutabilis. Si Deus esset mutabilis, non esset perfectus. Si vero deus est perfectus, non potest mutari. Quod perfectum est, sit deterius, si mutatur. Tempora et homines mutantur. Homo est mutabilis. Corpus juvenum aliud est, quam corpus senum. Senes sunt infirmi et debiles, juvenes sunt fortes et robusti. Si juvenes sunt libidinosi, non manent robusti et fortes: sunt igitur moderati, ut semper sint robusti et fortes.

## 95.

The love of God is the first commandment, love towards all men the second. He who does not love others, does not love God, and he who does not love God does not love others. All men must love God, and one another. The love of God towards men is greater than the love of men towards God. My friendship towards you is greater than yours towards me. My friendship towards you will always be the same. My friendship towards you is unchangeable. That friendship is the best which is unchangeable. My father loves me, and I love him. He who does not love others, cannot therefore truly love. That is the man whom I love as I do myself.

PARTICIPLES IN *Dus*.

Amandus, a, um, *estimable, to be loved*; amandus est, *he, she, or it should be loved*.

Laudandus, a, um, *praiseworthy, to be praised*; laudandus est, *he, she, or it should be praised*.

Damnandus, a, um, *punishable, to be condemned*; damnandus est, *he, she, or it should be condemned*.

Liberandus, a, um, *worthy of liberty, worthy of freedom, to be set at liberty*; liberandus est, *he, she, or it should be set at liberty*.

Ab-esse, *to be absent*; absum, es est, *I am absent*, &c.

Liberāre, *to liberate, to deliver*.

Punivit, *he punished*.

Fiat, *may or should be done*.

Persa, æ (m.), *a Persian*.

Prussia, æ (f.), *Prussia*.

Injuria, æ (f.), *wrong, an insult*.

Frēdericus, i, *Frederick*.

Odium, i (n.), *hate*.

Furtum, i (n.), *fraud, felony*.

Domus, us (f.), *a house*.

Testis, is, *a witness*.

Jus, juris (n.), *justice, jurisdiction, right*.

Vituperatio, ōnis (f.), *censure*.

Laudator, ōris (m.), *a flatterer*.

Suspectus, a, um, *suspected*.

Convictus, a, um, *convicted*.

Cetērus, a, um, *the other, the rest, etc*.

Superior, us, ōris, *superior, the higher class*.

Inferior, us, ōris, *inferior, the lower class*.

Innocens, entis, *innocent*.

Nisi, <i>if not, except.</i>	Vel, <i>even.</i>
Sin, <i>but if, but if not.</i>	Vituperantur, <i>they are censured.</i>
Crudelissime, <i>most cruelly.</i>	
Proh dolor! <i>alas!</i>	Laudantur, <i>they are praised.</i>
Equidem, <i>for my part.</i>	Contra, <i>on the contrary.</i>

Multi homines laudantur, quos equidem laudare non possum. Contra multi vituperantur, qui videntur esse laudandi. Qui laudant et vituperant alios, non semper sunt iudices iusti. Sæpe amor et odium sunt causæ laudis et vituperationis. Si is, qui alium laudat, sapiens est, nec amicus ejus, quem laudat, laus videtur esse justa; sin laudator est amicus, nec sapiens, laus ejus omnino suspecta est. Qui jure alios laudare volunt, ipsi debent esse viri laudandi. Laus hominis, qui ipse non est laudandus, inanis esse videtur. Si unus alterum furti accusat, testes necessarii sunt. Hi testes sunt veritatis memores. Interdum homines furti accusantur, qui non sunt fures. Qui innocentes sunt, defendi debent, ne fiat injuria. Omnis injuria absit. Triste est, si vel unus homo innocens damnatur; nemo enim est damnandus, nisi qui est convictus, ceteri omnes sunt liberandi.

97.

I love men who are just, and censure those who are unjust. An unjust judge is the pest of a state. If the king is truly just, the judges will be just also, for the lower fear the higher classes. Would that all kings were just! but alas! kings have sometimes been very

unjust. If the king himself is unjust, he cannot with justice punish an unjust judge. Cambysis, indeed, a king of the Persians, was himself very unjust, and yet he punished an unjust judge most cruelly. One and the same man does not always appear one and the same. Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, was a very just king; his judges also were just.

## 98.

DECLENSION OF *Hic*.

## Singular.

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Hæc</i>	<i>Hoc, this.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Hujus</i>	<i>Hujus</i>	<i>Hujus, of this.</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>Huic</i>	<i>Huic</i>	<i>Huic, to this.</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>Hunc</i>	<i>Hanc</i>	<i>Hoc, this.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Hac</i>	<i>Hoc, by or with this.</i>

## Plural.

<i>N.</i>	<i>Hi</i>	<i>Hæ</i>	<i>Hæc, these.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Horum</i>	<i>Harum</i>	<i>Horum, of these.</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>His, to these.</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>Hos</i>	<i>Hos</i>	<i>Hæc, these.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>His, by or with these.</i>

*Penetrâre, to enter.*

*Labefactâre, to shake, to  
endanger.*

*Retinâre, to keep back.*

*Diruêre, to destroy.*

*Occidêre, to kill.*

*Occidi, I killed, I have  
killed.*

<i>Occidit, he has killed.</i>	<i>Constructus, a, um, built.</i>
<i>Accēpi, I have received.</i>	<i>Stratus, a, um, narrow.</i>
<i>Didici, I have learnt.</i>	<i>Hodiernus, a, um, modern.</i>
<i>Ducere, to lead.</i>	<i>Mutatus, a, um, changed.</i>
<i>Puniri, to be punished.</i>	<i>Imbellis, e, is, unwarlike.</i>
<i>Forma, æ (f.), form, manner.</i>	<i>Contra (prep.), against.</i>
<i>Murus, i (m.), a wall.</i>	<i>Per (prep.), through, by.</i>
<i>Fundamentum, i (n.), the foundation.</i>	<i>Circa (prep.), about.</i>
<i>Donum, i (n.) a gift, a present.</i>	<i>In (prep.), in, into.</i>
<i>Urbs, urbis (f.), a city.</i>	<i>Hodie, to-day, in modern times.</i>
<i>Comes, itis, a companion.</i>	<i>Olim, formerly, once.</i>
<i>Hostis, is, an enemy.</i>	<i>Item, so, the same.</i>

Hoc est bellum omnium contra omnes. Si tu es contra me, ego sum contra te. Qui est contra me, non semper est inimicus meus. Circa nostram urbem est magnus murus. Per hanc urbem via est strata. Hæc via ducit in urbem. Hæc urbs est magna, sed non habet muros. Muri hujus urbis sunt alti, sed non firmi. Optimus murus est, qui est firmissimus. Hodie muri non sunt tam utiles, quam olim fuerunt. Muri sunt olim constructi contra hostes, sed hodie muri non amplius possunt retinere hostem. Hostis facile potest diruere muros et penetrare in urbes. Hodie igitur milites ipsi sunt optimi muri. Belli forma valde est mutata. Nunc vel imbellis miles potest occidere fortissimum, olim non item. Antiqua belli forma videtur fuisse melior quam hodierna. Utra vero sit crudelior,

equidem haud scio. Bellum quidem semper est crudele, tamen unum potest esse crudelius quam alterum. Mors ubique est comes belli.

REM. Prepositions generally take an accusative case after them.

## 99.

A just king must punish bad men. Bad men are always against the good. Bad men are the greatest evil of human society. If there were no bad men, human life would be happier than it now is. Many men amongst us are not so good as they might be, if they liked. There have always been bad men. Bad men are the enemies of the good. Bad men conspire against the laws of the state. Those who conspire against the laws must be punished; bad men must also be punished. If the authority of the laws perishes, the state itself is lost. Good laws are the foundation of great cities. He who shakes the foundation, shakes the whole state; therefore thieves and robbers endanger cities.

## 100.

DECLENSION OF *Is, ea, id.*

## Singular.

*Masc. Fem. Neut.*

*N.* Is Ea Id, *he, she it.*

*G.* Ejus Ejus Ejus, *of him, of her, of it.*

*D.* Ei Ei Ei, *to him, to her, to it.*

*Ac.* Eum Eam Id, *him, her, it.*

*Ab.* Eo Ea Eo, *by or with him, her, or it.*



## Plural.

N.	Ii	Eæ	Ea, <i>they</i> .
G.	Eōrum	Eārum	Eōrum, <i>of them</i> .
D.	Iis	Eis	Eis, <i>to them</i> .
Ac.	Eos	Eas	Ea, <i>them</i> .
Ab.	Iis	Eis	Eis, <i>by or with them</i> .

REM. The forms *is* and *ea* have likewise the signification of *that person*, the neuter *id* of *that thing*, and the plurals consequently are equivalent to *those persons* or *those things*. (See exercises 60, 74, 90.)

## PREPOSITIONS THAT TAKE AN ABLATIVE CASE.

A, <i>ab, from, by</i> .	E, <i>ex, out of, from</i> .
Coram, <i>in presence of, openly</i> .	In, <i>at, on, in</i> .
Cum, <i>with</i> .	Præ, <i>before</i> .
De, <i>of, concerning, about, for</i> .	Pro, <i>for</i> .
	Sine, <i>without</i> .
	Sub, <i>under</i> .

REM. When motion is implied, *in* takes an accusative, as *penetrāre in urbem, to enter into the city*; under other circumstances *in* takes an ablative; but is often rendered by the ablative alone without a preposition, as *nostris temporibus, in our times*.

Dare, <i>to give</i> .	Gerere, <i>to carry on, to wage</i> .
Vincere, <i>to conquer</i> .	Geri, <i>to be carried on</i> .
Vicit, <i>he conquered</i> .	Gessit, <i>he carried on</i> .
Vicērunt, <i>they conquered</i> .	Gessērunt, <i>they carried on</i> .

Veni, <i>I came, I have come.</i>	Gallus, i (m.), <i>a Gaul.</i>
Venit, <i>he came, he has come, he is come.</i>	Canis, is (m.), <i>a dog.</i>
Venērunt, <i>they came or have come.</i>	Orbis, is (m.), <i>the globe.</i>
Venisset, <i>he had come.</i>	Senātor, ōris, <i>a senator.</i>
Imperāvit, <i>he commanded, imposed, demanded.</i>	Conditio, ōnis (f.), <i>condition, terms.</i>
Facēre, <i>to make, to do.</i>	Pondus, eris (n.), <i>weight, quantity.</i>
Audīvi, <i>I have heard.</i>	Triginta, <i>thirty.</i>
Audivisti, <i>thou hast heard.</i>	Centum, <i>a hundred.</i>
Audivērunt, <i>they have heard.</i>	Mille, <i>a thousand.</i>
Potēram, <i>I could, might.</i>	Millia, ium (n. pl.), <i>thousands.</i>
Potēras, <i>thou couldst, mightst.</i>	Pulsus, a, um, <i>driven.</i>
Potērat, <i>he could, might.</i>	Dirūtus, a, um, <i>pillaged.</i>
Poterāmus, <i>we could, might.</i>	Captus, a, um, <i>taken.</i>
Poterātis, <i>you could, might.</i>	Interficēre, <i>to kill, to put to death.</i>
Potērant, <i>they could, might.</i>	Interfectus, a, um, <i>killed.</i>
Aliquis, qua, quod, <i>some, any, any one, some one.</i>	Iniquus, a, um, <i>rude.</i>
Aliquid (n.), <i>something, anything.</i>	Quantus, a, um, <i>so much.</i>
Flamma, æ (f.), <i>fire, flames.</i>	Tantum-quantum, <i>so much that, such a.</i>
Disciplina, æ (f.), <i>discipline.</i>	Frequens, tis, <i>peopled.</i>
Hora, æ (f.), <i>an hour.</i>	Pæne, <i>almost.</i>
Legātus, i (m.), <i>an ambassador.</i>	Tandem, <i>at length, at last, in the end, finally.</i>
	Vix, <i>scarcely.</i>
	Tres, <i>three.</i>

Roma olim fuit urbs omnium frequentissima, quum Romani adhuc erant domini orbis terrarum. Nunc quidem est minus frequens. Hæc urbs est sæpius per hostes diruta. Nostris temporibus dicuntur centum triginta millia hominum in ea esse. Quum antiquis temporibus hæc urbs a Gallis capta esset, omnes senatores sunt occisi. Gallorum dux erat Brennus, vir durus et iniquus. Quum vellet pacem cum Romanis facere, conditiones pacis erant durissimæ et iniquissimæ. Tantum auri pondus imperavit, quantum miseri Romani vix dare poterant. Tandem sunt Galli sine auro ex urbe pulsi per Camillum. Camillus eos vicit non auro, sed ferro. Contra hostes ferrum melius est quam aurum.

REM.—The preposition *of*, when indicating possession, is rendered by a simple genitive, as—"the king *of* Egypt," rex *Ægypti*; when used with a superlative, as in "the greatest *of* men," *of* may be rendered by a simple genitive or by *de*, *ex*, or *inter*, as—*maximus hominum*, *de hominibus*, *ex hominibus* or *inter homines*: when *of* is used in the sense of *about* it is rendered by *de* with an ablative, as "we have spoken *of* (*about*) him," *loquuti sumus de eo*.

*From*, when used in the sense of *out of*, is rendered by *ex* before a word beginning with a vowel, and by *e* before a consonant: as—*ex odio*, *from hate*; *e carcere*, *from prison*. Under other circumstances *from* is generally rendered by *a* or *ab*, as "to free *from* punishment," *liberare a poena*; "to receive something *from* somebody," *ab aliquo aliquid accipere*.

*By*, when an inanimate object is implied, is generally ren-

clared by a simple ablative, as "he has been struck *by a stone*, *lapide ictus est*," but, when the noun is an animate object, *by* is rendered by *per* with an accusative, or more frequently by *a* with an ablative, as "the Greeks were conquered *by* the Romans," *Græci a Romanis victi sunt*.

## 101.

I came from Rome. Ambassadors came from the king. I have been here from the third hour. The Romans were conquered by iron. Cyrus wished to put Croesus to death by fire after he was taken by him. Rome was pillaged by the enemy. This man has been killed by our dogs. Good men are not loved by the bad. The Romans were driven from their own city by the Gauls. In ancient times Rome has often been taken by the Gauls. Rome has been conquered in modern times by the Gauls, but not pillaged. When Rome was taken by the Gauls, they would not make peace with the Romans. This is a house of my father's, and was built by him. I have not only received many presents from your father, but have learnt much from him. The best of men are seldom rich. Socrates was a man of much virtue, great mind, and rare piety. This is indeed a man of great body, but little mind. We have heard to-day of the war, commenced by the enemy. From Rome I have heard of many friends, I have heard also of many of my pupils. The Romans were the bravest of all people. Almost in all the wars they carried on, they were most fortunate. The disci-

pline of the Romans was very severe. Without discipline the soldier cannot conquer. Iron is the best in war, but he who desires to carry on war, must also have gold. Without gold and iron no war can be carried on in modern times. Peace is better than war. We have spoken to-day of your business. The result will be very agreeable.

## 102.

DECLENSION OF *Qui*.

## Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	Qui	Quæ	Quod, <i>who, which, that.</i>
<i>G.</i>	Cujus	Cujus	Cujus, <i>of whom, whose.</i>
<i>D.</i>	Cui	Cui	Cui, <i>to whom, to which.</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	Quem	Quam	Quod, <i>whom, which.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	Quo	Qua	Quo, <i>by or with whom, which.</i>

## Plural.

<i>N.</i>	Qui	Quæ	Quæ, <i>who, which, that.</i>
<i>G.</i>	Quorum	Quarum	Quorum, <i>of whom, of which.</i>
<i>D.</i>	Quibus, or Queis (for all genders) <i>to whom.</i>		
<i>Ac.</i>	Quos	Quas	Quæ, <i>whom, which, that.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	Quibus, or Queis (for all genders), <i>by or with whom.</i>		

REM. To notice equivalents of *qui*, § 30, 54, 68, 90.

Cognoscere, <i>to know.</i>	Dicere, <i>to say.</i>
Intelligere, <i>to comprehend.</i>	Dixit, <i>he said.</i>
Subigere, <i>to subdue.</i>	Que, <i>and.</i>
Subëgit, <i>he subdued.</i>	Vicërat, <i>he had conquered.</i>

Facērem, <i>I did</i> ; es, et, ēmus, ētis, ent.	Videbar, <i>I seemed</i> .
Audivissem, <i>I heard</i> ; es, et, ēmus, ētis, ent.	Germania, æ ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>Germany</i> .
Adēram, <i>I was there</i> ; as, at, āmus, ātis, ant.	Magistra, æ, <i>an instructress</i> .
Exclamāvit, <i>he called</i> .	Pyra, æ ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>a funeral pile</i> .
Interrogāvit, <i>he asked</i> .	Momentum, i ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>a moment</i> .
Liberāvit, <i>he liberated, he delivered</i> .	Vinctulum, i ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>a chain</i> .
Respondit, <i>he replied</i> .	Seculum, i ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>a century</i> .
Accipere, <i>to receive, to obtain, to happen</i> .	Cupiditas, ātis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>desire</i> .
Accēpit, <i>he has received, it has happened</i> .	Lucri cupiditas, <i>cupidity</i> .
	Præteritus, a, um, <i>past, last</i> .
	Super, <i>on, upon</i> .
	Cur, <i>why?</i>
	Ante, <i>before</i> .
	Quam, <i>how</i> .

Cyrus, primus Persarum rex, gessit multa bella et subegit multos populos. Quum Cræsum, Lydiæ regem, vicerat, eum flammis occidere voluit. Quum Cræsus, jam erat super pyra, ter exclamavit nomen Solonis. Cyrus, qui aderat, interrogavit, cur hoc faceret. Cræsus respondit : Solon, cujus hoc tempore memor sum, est homo sapiens ; quum ego adhuc felix esse videbar, hic sapiens dixit : nemo ante mortem est beatus. Hoc momento intelligo, quam verum fuerit dictum illius viri sapientis. Quum Cyrus hoc audivisset, liberavit Cræsum vinculis, et ab hoc tempore Cyrus et Cræsus fuerunt amici.

REM. The preposition *a* is sometimes dropped ; as—liberare a vinculis, or liberare vinculis, *to free from chains*.

## 103.

The instructress whom my sister has is learned. The horse which I have is black. The wine which we have is very good. This is the city of which we have heard so much. I have heard of my brother, from whom I have received this handsome horse. Rome was pilaged by the enemies of whom we have so often spoken. Many of the states of Germany from which I now come are very small. These are the ambassadors who came from the king of Egypt. The enemies who conquered Rome have themselves been vanquished. History is the best instructress of men. From the most remote periods, men have always been the same. There has always been envy, hate, cupidity, &c. Bad men have always been against good, and will always henceforward be so. If we read the history of the last century, it seems about our own times. He who therefore would know men must read history. The study of history however is not only useful, but also pleasing.

## 104.

DECLENSION OF *Ipsē*.

## Singular.

*Masc. Fem. Neut.*

<i>N.</i>	<i>Ipsē</i>	<i>Ipsa</i>	<i>Ipsū, him, her, or itself.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Ipsius</i>	<i>Ipsius</i>	<i>Ipsius, of him, her, or itself.</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>Ipsi</i>	<i>Ipsi</i>	<i>Ipsi, to him, her, or itself.</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>Ipsū</i>	<i>Ipsam</i>	<i>Ipsū, him, her, or itself.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Ipsō</i>	<i>Ipsa</i>	<i>Ipsō, by or with him, her, or itself.</i>

## Plural.

N.	Ipsi	Ipsæ	Ipsa, <i>themselves.</i>
G.	Ipsorum	Ipsarum	Ipsorum, <i>of themselves.</i>
D.	Ipsis	Ipsis	Ipsis, <i>to themselves.</i>
Ac.	Ipsos	Ipsas	Ipsos, <i>themselves.</i>
Ab.	Ipsis	Ipsis	Ipsis, <i>by or with themselves.</i>

REM. Besides the values indicated in the table, *ipse* is equivalent to *yourself, he himself, even himself, his own, etc.*

Debēbam, <i>I was obliged;</i> <i>I ought, must, should;</i> as, at, āmus, ātis, ant.	Opes, opum ( <i>f. pl.</i> ), <i>treasures.</i>
Admirābar, <i>I admired;</i> āris, ātur, āmur, amīni, antur.	Creāre, <i>to create, appoint.</i> Creātus, a, um, <i>appointed.</i> Vocāre, <i>to call.</i> Vocātus, a, um, <i>called.</i>
Accusāri, <i>to be judged.</i>	Sequi, <i>to follow, to obey.</i>
Damnāri, <i>to be condemned.</i>	Jussum, i ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>a command.</i>
Numerāri, <i>to be numbered.</i>	Pericūlum, i ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>danger.</i>
Corrumpēre, <i>to corrupt.</i>	Aratrum, i ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>a plough.</i>
Corrūpit, <i>he corrupted.</i>	Potestas, ātis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>power.</i>
Corrupērunt, <i>they corrupted.</i>	Libertas, ātis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>liberty.</i>
Victoria, æ ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>victory.</i>	Nex, necis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>a violent death.</i>
Dictatūra, æ ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>a dictatorship.</i>	Cædes, is ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>assassination.</i>
Dictātor, ōris, <i>a dictator.</i>	Cæsar, āris ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>Cæsar.</i>
Curia, æ ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>court, council, town hall.</i>	Victor, ōris, <i>a conqueror.</i>
Mora, æ ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>delay.</i>	Perpetuus, a, um, <i>perpetual.</i>
Divitiæ, ārum ( <i>f. pl.</i> ), <i>riches.</i>	Ullus, a, um, <i>any.</i>
	Nullus, a, um, <i>none, not any.</i>



Punīcus, a, um, <i>Punic</i> or	Itērum, <i>twice</i> .
<i>Carthagenian</i> .	Tertium, <i>thrice</i> .
Germānus, i (m.), a <i>German</i> .	Maxīme, <i>greatly</i> .
	Post ( <i>prep.</i> ), <i>after</i> .
Præter, <i>besides, beyond</i> .	A or ad ( <i>prep.</i> ), <i>to, at</i> .

Romani præter duos consules habebant etiam interdum dictatorem, qui erat summa auctoritate et potestate. Hic vir habebat jus vitæ et necis. Quum Romani essent in magno periculo, talis dictator est creatus. Quamquam potestas dictatoris erat tanta, ut quem civium vellet, posset occidere, tamen non fuit tam periculosa, quam videtur; hæc potestas enim erat brevis, et dictator poterat post dictaturam accusari et damnari. Dictator erat summus belli dux, et omnes, ipsi consules, debebant sine ulla mora sequi jussa ejus. Plures Romani sunt iterum, tertium et sæpius dictatores creati. Interdum Romanis est ab aratro ad dictaturam vocatus. Julius Cæsar fuit dictator perpetuus. Hic vir magnus a Romanis in ipsa curia occisus est. Brutus, unus percussorum, fuerat Cæsaris amicus. Post Cæsaris cædem ortum est bellum crudelissimum in quo omnes Cæsaris percussores occisi sunt.

## 105.

This is a house of my father's, which was built by himself. Cæsar was a great and a good man: the Romans themselves greatly admired him. The Romans were corrupted by their own victories. The number of the victories of the Romans was their ruin. The victories

themselves were the cause of the ruin of the Romans. The second Punic war, in which the Romans were conquerors, corrupted their own manners. The Romans carried on more wars than any other people, and were always in the end conquerors. The nations that the Romans conquered can scarcely be numbered. With the Germans the Romans had also waged many wars, but in these they were less fortunate than in the others. The war which Varus, a Roman general, waged with the Germans was most unfortunate. The greater part of the soldiers, and even Varus himself, were killed in this war.

### CONJUGATION OF THE VERB *AMARE*.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

I.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present.* Amāre, to love.

*Perfect. Amavisse, to have loved.*

*Future. Amatūrum, esse, to be about to love.*

*Gerunds.*

***Supines.***

**N. Amandum** est, *one Act. Amātum, to love.*  
*must love. Pass. Amātu, to be loved.*

*G. Amandi, of loving.*

*D. Amando, in loving.*

**Ac. Amandum, to love.**

*Ab. Amando, by or with loving.*

### *Participles.*

*Pres. Amans, loving.*

*Fut. Amatūrus, a, um,*  
*about to love.*

## II.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

*Singular.*Am-o, *I love.*Am-as, *thou lovest.*Am-at, *he loves.**Plural.*Am-āmus, *we love.*Am-ātis, *you love.*Am-ant, *they love.*

## Imperfect.

Am-ābam, *I loved.*Am-ābas, *thou lovedst.*Am-ābat, *he loved.*Am-abāmus, *we loved.*Am-abātis, *you loved.*Am-ābant, *they loved.*

## Perfect.

Amāv-i, *I loved, or have  
loved.*Amav-isti, *thou lovedst, or  
hast loved.*Amāv-it, *he loved, or has  
loved.*Amav-īmus, *we loved, or  
have loved.*Amav-istis, *you loved, or  
have loved.*Amav-ērunt, *they loved, or  
have loved.*

## Pluperfect.

Amav-eram, *I had loved.*Amav-eras, *thou hadst lov-  
ed.*Amav-erat, *he had loved.*Amav-erāmus, *we had lov-  
ed.*Amav-erātis, *you had loved.*Amav-erant, *they had loved.*

Future.

<b>Am-ābo, I will love.</b>	<b>Am-abīmus, we will love.</b>
<b>Am-ābis, thou wilt love.</b>	<b>Am-abītis, you will love.</b>
<b>Am-ābit, he will love.</b>	<b>Am-ābunt, they will love.</b>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<b>Am-ēmus, let us love.</b>
<b>Ama or am-āto, love.</b>	<b>Am-āte or am-atōte, love.</b>
<b>Am-āto, let him love.</b>	<b>Am-anto, let them love.</b>

III.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<b>Am-em, I may love.</b>	<b>Am-ēmus, we may love.</b>
<b>Am-es, thou mayest love.</b>	<b>Am-ētis, you may love.</b>
<b>Am-et, he may love.</b>	<b>Am-ent, they may love.</b>

Imperfect.

<b>Am-ārem, I might or would love.</b>	<b>Am-arēmus, we might or would love.</b>
<b>Am-āres, thou mightst or wouldst love.</b>	<b>Am-arētis, you might or would love.</b>
<b>Am-āret, he might or would love.</b>	<b>Am-ārent, they might or would love.</b>

Perfect.

<b>Amav-ērim, I may have loved.</b>	<b>Amav-erīmus, we may have loved.</b>
<b>Amav-ēris, thou mayest have loved.</b>	<b>Amav-erītis, you may have loved.</b>
<b>Amav-ērit, he may have loved.</b>	<b>Amav-ērīnt, they may have loved.</b>

Pluperfect.

Amav-issem, <i>I might</i>	or	Amav-issēmus, <i>we might</i>
<i>would have loved.</i>		<i>or would have loved.</i>
Amav-isses, <i>thou mightst</i>	Amav-issētis, <i>you might</i>	or
<i>or wouldst have loved.</i>	<i>would have loved.</i>	
Amav-isset, <i>he might</i>	or	Amav-issent, <i>they might</i>
<i>would have loved.</i>		<i>or would have loved.</i>

Future.

Amav-ěro, <i>I will have lov-</i>	Amav-erimus, <i>we will have</i>
<i>ed.</i>	<i>loved.</i>
Amav-ěris, <i>thou wilt have</i>	Amav-eritis, <i>you will have</i>
<i>loved.</i>	<i>loved.</i>
Amav-ěrit, <i>he will have</i>	Amav-ěrint, <i>they will have</i>
<i>loved.</i>	<i>loved.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

I.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present.* Am-āri, *to be loved.*

*Perfect.* Esse amātum, *to have been loved.*

*Future.* Amatum iri, *to be about to be loved.*

Participles.

*Perfect.* Amātus, a, um, *loved.*

*Future.* Amandus, a, um, *to be loved.*

## II.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present.

<b>Am-or, I am loved.</b>	<b>Am-āmur, we are loved.</b>
<b>Am-āris, thou art loved.</b>	<b>Am-amīni, you are loved.</b>
<b>Am-atur, he is loved.</b>	<b>Am-antur, they are loved.</b>

#### Imperfect.

<b>Am-ābar, I was loved.</b>	<b>Am-abāmur, we were loved.</b>
<b>Am-abāris, thou wast loved.</b>	<b>Am-abamīni, you were loved.</b>
<b>Am-abatur, he was loved.</b>	<b>Am-abantur, they were loved.</b>

#### Perfect.

<b>Amātus sum, I have been loved.</b>	<b>Amātus sumus, we have been loved.</b>
<b>Amātus es, thou hast been loved.</b>	<b>Amātus estis, you have been loved.</b>
<b>Amātus est, he has been loved.</b>	<b>Amātus sunt, they have been loved.</b>

#### Pluperfect.

<b>Amātus eram, I had been loved.</b>	<b>Amātus erāmus, we had been loved.</b>
<b>Amātus eras, thou hadst been loved.</b>	<b>Amātus erātis, you had been loved.</b>
<b>Amātus erat, he had been loved.</b>	<b>Amātus erant, they had been loved.</b>

Future.

Am-ābor, <i>I will be loved.</i>	Am-abīmur, <i>we will be loved.</i>
Am-abēris, <i>thou wilt be loved.</i>	Am-abimīni, <i>you will be loved.</i>
Am-abūtur, <i>he will be loved.</i>	Am-abuntur, <i>they will be loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Am-ēmur, <i>let us be loved.</i>
Am-āre, or am-ātor, <i>be loved.</i>	Am-amīni, or am-amīnor, <i>be loved.</i>
Am-ētur, or am-ātor, <i>let him be loved.</i>	Am-antor, <i>let them be loved.</i>

III.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Am-er, <i>I may be loved.</i>	Am-ēmur, <i>we may be loved.</i>
Am-ēris, <i>thou mayest be loved.</i>	Am-emīni, <i>you may be loved.</i>
Am-ētur, <i>he may be loved.</i>	Am-entur, <i>they may be loved.</i>

Imperfect.

Am-ārer, <i>I might be loved.</i>	Am-arēmur, <i>we might be loved.</i>
Am-arēris, <i>thou mightest be loved.</i>	Am-aremīni, <i>you might be loved.</i>
Am-arētur, <i>he might be loved.</i>	Am-arentur, <i>they might be loved.</i>

## Perfect.

*Amātus sim, I may have been loved.*

*Amātus sis, thou mayest have been loved.*

*Amātus sit, he may have been loved.*

*Amāti simus, we may have been loved.*

*Amāti sitis, you may have been loved.*

*Amāti sint, they may have been loved.*

## Pluperfect.

*Amātus essem, I might have been loved.*

*Amātus esses, thou mightest have been loved.*

*Amātus esset, he might have been loved.*

*Amāti essēmus, we might have been loved.*

*Amāti essētis, you might have been loved.*

*Amāti essent, they might have been loved.*

## Future.

*Amātus ero, I shall have been loved.*

*Amātus eris, thou shalt have been loved.*

*Amātus erit, he shall have been loved.*

*Amāti erīmus, we shall have been loved.*

*Amāti erītis, you shall have been loved.*

*Amāti erunt, they shall have been loved.*

REM. (1). All verbs of the first conjugation assume the same forms as *amare* (see § 86).

REM. (2). As the use of the tenses in English and Latin do not in all constructions exactly correspond, the learner will have to bear in mind the values of the verbal forms that have already occurred in the preceding exercises.



Illustrāre, <i>to illumine.</i>	Dolor, ōris ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>grief.</i>
Imperāre, <i>to rule, to govern,</i> <i>to command.</i>	Indignatio, ōnis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>indig-</i> <i>nation.</i>
Interire, <i>to perish.</i>	Lux, lucis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>light.</i>
Interiit, <i>it has perished.</i>	Sol, solis ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>the sun.</i>
Cernere, <i>to observe.</i>	Summus, a, um, <i>greatest,</i> <i>utmost.</i>
Versāri, <i>to associate.</i>	Divinus, a, um, <i>divine.</i>
Versor, <i>I associate.</i>	Ornatus, a, um, <i>orna-</i> <i>mented.</i>
Volēbant, <i>they wanted.</i>	Nullus, a, um, <i>nothing at all.</i>
Femīna, æ, <i>a female, a lady.</i>	Fortissīme, <i>bravely.</i>
Oculus, i ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>an eye.</i>	Voluptas, ātis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>pleasure.</i>
Ephesus, i ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>Ephesus.</i>	Instructus, a, um, <i>provided.</i>
Arma, ōrum ( <i>n. pl.</i> ), <i>arms.</i>	Vestitus, a, um, <i>clothed.</i>
Lacedæmonii, ōrum ( <i>m. pl.</i> ), <i>the Lacedemonians.</i>	Ideo, <i>for that reason.</i>
Lapis, idis ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>a stone.</i>	

Oculis hoc cerno. Cum dolore hoc audiui. Milites armis instructi sunt. Cum indignatione hoc video. Cum summa voluptate hoc audio. Terra cum floribus suis interiit. Hæc femina ornata est auro. Debemus versari cum sapientibus hominibus. Terra floribus vestita est. Si boni cives esse vultis, servate leges civitatis, nemo enim bonus civis est, qui non servat leges. Omnes boni cives omnium temporum semper servaverunt leges civitatis. Rex imperat, ut cives leges servant. Cives leges servant. Civis servans semper leges bonus est. Leges semper sunt servandæ. Si leges semper servarentur, civitas salva esset. A bonis civi-

bus leges semper servantur, et semper servatæ sunt. Lex divina est, ut semper simus honesti. Qui hanc legem servat, boni sunt. Qui omnes leges servant, perfectus est. Qui vult servare leges, eas cognoscere debet. Homines mutantur. Tempora mutant hominem. Senex non amplius est idem, qui fuit juvenis. Juvenis est robustus, senex est infirmus. Senex est homo multorum annorum. Senes sunt honorandi a juvenibus. Lacedæmonii dicuntur maxime honoravisse senes, ideoque laudati sunt et adhuc laudantur a bonis hominibus. Melius est laudari, quam vituperari. Non omnes possunt laudari. Qui laudatur, non semper est laudandus. Homo, alium laudaturus, ipse sit laudandus. Si alium laudaveris, qui non erat laudandus, ipse vituperaberis, et quidem jure meritoque. Nemo laudet hominem vituperandum. Laudetur bonus, vituperetur malus. Qui malum laudant, et bonum vituperant, ipse sunt vituperandi.

REM. When a means or instrument is implied, *with* is rendered by an ablative case; under other circumstances *with* is rendered by *cum*; but when an adjective is used the preposition may be dropped, as *cum summa voluptate*, or *summa voluptate*, *with the highest pleasure*.

The particle *que*, *and*, is placed after, and joined to the word it couples; as—*ideoque*, *and for that reason*.

## 107.

I have killed this dog with a stone. I come with the stone with which I have killed the dog. With

K

grief I hear that the dog is dead. The earth has perished with the flowers with which it was ornamented. War is carried on with the arms with which the soldier is provided. This lady came with silver, now she is clothed with gold. The sun with the moon illumine the earth. With the utmost grief I have heard that this man with his son were killed. The love of God is the first law. He who desires to be happy, let him keep God's commandments. Without God's love no one can love his brother. He who is good himself is loved by good men. If you love me I will love you in return. Your teacher would love you if you were diligent, for a diligent scholar is loved by the teacher. Every people would love their king if he were just. A bad king loves no one, for he is wicked himself. I would have loved you if you had been better, but you have always been bad. The ancient Romans loved their country more than riches and treasures.

## 108.

Superâre, <i>to subjugate.</i>	Creâtor, oris, <i>the creator.</i>
Continuâre, <i>to continue.</i>	Mutatio, ōnis (f.), <i>change.</i>
Cessâre, <i>to cease.</i>	Interruptus, a, um, <i>interrupted.</i>
Cogitâre, <i>to think.</i>	
Dubitâre, <i>to doubt.</i>	Proprius, a, um, <i>self.</i>
Duplicâre, <i>to redouble.</i>	Cautus, a, um, <i>cautious,</i>
Discordia, æ (f.), <i>discord.</i>	<i>considerate.</i>
Pigritia, æ (f.), <i>carelessness.</i>	Concors, dis, <i>united.</i>
Prudentia, æ (f.), <i>prudence.</i>	Prudens, tis, <i>prudent.</i>
Modus, i (m.), <i>way, manner.</i>	Quare, <i>wherefore.</i>

Scriptor, <i>ôris, a writer.</i>	Antequam, <i>ere.</i>
Nihil, <i>nothing.</i>	Postea, <i>after.</i>
Imo, <i>yes, nay!</i>	Rursus, <i>again.</i>
Secum, <i>with himself, to</i>	De, <i>from, arising from.</i>
<i>himself.</i>	

Græci a Romanis bello superati sunt. Non tam facile superati essent si concordessent. Discordia Græcorum fuit causa victoriæ Romanorum. In Græcia volebant plures imperare. Qui imperare vult prudens esto. Sine prudentia nemo potest bene imperare. Mali homines accusantur, et si convicti sunt damnantur. Homines innocentes non sunt damnandi; mali soli damnantur. Græci Socratem, innocentissimum omnium hominem, damnaverunt, quare jure vituperati sunt. Si malos homines laudaveris, ipse jure vituperaberis, nam mali homines non debent laudari. Ab homine laudando laudari, vera laus est. Propria laus non est laudanda. Qui amicos suos est laudaturus, cautus esto; eodem modo, qui inimicos suos vituperare vult, cautus esse debet. Et laudantes et vituperantes justi sunt. Boni scriptores semper laudabuntur, sed mali vituperabuntur. Mundus creatus est a Deo. Deus creavit mundum. Si Deus nos non creavisset, non essemus. Antequam Deus mundum creaverat, nihil aderat, nisi Deus ipse. Deus est creator mundi.

## 109.

A diligent scholar is praised by his teacher, because he is prudent. If he were always persevering, he would always be praised, but scholars are sometimes negligent.

The teacher ceases to love his pupils, nay ! he often censures them. The attentive scholar thinks to himself, it is more agreeable to be loved than censured : diligence is also more useful than carelessness, and therefore he again continues his interrupted studies, nay, he redoubles his diligence. The teacher loves the changes of boys, he loves them better after than he loved them before. The joy arising from a boy who was idle but becomes industrious ought to be greater than if the boy had always been diligent. Whether this is just, I do not know ; many at all events will doubt it.

## 110.

Regnāre, <i>to reign.</i>	Carthageniensis, <i>is, a Carthagenian.</i>
Vexāre, <i>to harass.</i>	
Vastāre, <i>to lay waste, to destroy.</i>	Mons, montis (m.), <i>a mountain.</i>
Insŭla, æ (f.), <i>an island.</i>	Scelestus, a, um, <i>villanous.</i>
Prætūra, æ (f.), <i>a chief magistracy.</i>	Ignivömus, a, um, <i>fire vomiting.</i>
Vesuvius, ii (m.), <i>Vesuvius.</i>	Levis, e, is, <i>easy, light.</i>
Hispānus, i, <i>a Spaniard.</i>	Recens, entis, <i>new.</i>
Sicŭlus, i, <i>a Sicilian.</i>	Recentior, <i>newer.</i>
Francogallus, i, <i>a Frenchman.</i>	Nequam, <i>worthless.</i>
Maleficium, ii (n.), <i>an evil deed, crime.</i>	Nequior, <i>more worthless.</i>
Prætor, ōris, <i>a chief magistrate, governor.</i>	Nequissimus, <i>most worthless.</i>
Accusātor, ōris, <i>an accuser.</i>	Aut-aut, <i>either-or.</i>
	Saltem, <i>at least.</i>
	Satis, <i>rather.</i>

Verres, civis Romanus, homo nequissimus et avarissimus, fuerat prætor insulæ Siciliæ. Hic homo in prætura sua crudelissime vexaverat Siculos, quare postea a Cicerone, magno illo oratore Romanorum, furti et multorum aliorum maleficiorum accusatus et a iudicibus damnatus est. Quamquam hic homo scelestus totam Siciliam pæne vastaverat, tamen non fuit sine defensoribus. Sed Cicero eum ita accusavit, ut defensores eum pœna liberare non possent. Omnis Sicilia contra hunc hominem fuit. In exilio mortuus est. Si Cicero non fuisset, pœna hujus mali hominis aut nulla fuisset, aut levis saltem. Videmus igitur, quam utilis sit honestus accusator. Turpes vero accusatores sunt pestis generis humani. Ubi mali accusatores regnant, ibi boni homines sunt miseri. Gratius est hominem defendere, quam accusare.

111.

Sicily is rather a large island. The rulers of this island have not always been the same. In remote times, the Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans were masters of it; in modern times, the French, Spaniards, Germans, and others. There are many large cities in this island. Ætna, a fire-vomiting mountain, is also in it. This mountain is higher than Vesuvius.

112.

Rogâre, *to ask.*

Multâre, *to punish.*

Condemnâre, *to condemn.*

Vixi, *I have lived.*

Reduxit, <i>he restored.</i>	Tarentinus, i (m.), <i>a Tarentinian.</i>
Docuit, <i>he taught.</i>	Animus, i (m.), <i>the disposition, quality.</i>
Dixērat, <i>he had said.</i>	Thebāni, ōrum (m. pl.), <i>the Thebans.</i>
Ferēbat, <i>he bore.</i>	Prælium, ii (n.), <i>a combat.</i>
Cœgit, <i>he enabled.</i>	Evangelium, ii (n.), <i>the gospel.</i>
Accessērunt, <i>they were joined.</i>	Lysis, is (Ac. Lysim), <i>Lysis.</i>
Ut scribērent, <i>that they would write, to write.</i>	Troas, ādis (f.), <i>Troas.</i>
Diāna, æ (f.), <i>Diana.</i>	Babylon, ōnis (f.), <i>Babylon.</i>
Alexandria, æ (f.), <i>Alexandria.</i>	Firmitas, ātis (f.), <i>strength.</i>
Hispania, æ (f.), <i>Spain.</i>	Modestus, a, um, <i>modest.</i>
Anglia, æ (f.), <i>England.</i>	Peritus, a, um, <i>expert.</i>
Italia, æ (f.), <i>Italy.</i>	Peloponnessiācus, a, um, <i>Peloponnesian.</i>
Thebæ, ārum (f. pl.), <i>Thebes.</i>	Strenuus, a, um, <i>energetic, vigilant, earnest.</i>
Syracusæ, ārum (f. pl.), <i>Syracuse.</i>	Universus, a, um, <i>all, the whole of.</i>
Epaminondas, æ (m.), <i>Epaminondas.</i>	Absolūtus, a, um, <i>absolved.</i>
Philosophia, æ (f.), <i>philosophy.</i>	Ambo, æ, o, <i>both.</i>
Bibliothēca, æ (f.), <i>a library.</i>	Gravis, e, is, <i>grave, steady.</i>
Collēga, æ (m.), <i>a colleague.</i>	Mendax, ācis, <i>false.</i>
Polymnus, i (m.), <i>Polymnus.</i>	Contīnens, entis, <i>self denying.</i>
Paulus, i (m.), <i>Paul.</i>	Clemens, entis, <i>considerate.</i>
Corinthus, i (m.), <i>Corinth.</i>	Patiens, entis, <i>enduring.</i>
Templum, i (n.), <i>a temple.</i>	Quatuor, <i>four.</i>
Pelopīdas, æ (m.), <i>Pelopidas.</i>	Quod, <i>because</i>
Apostōlus, i (m.), <i>an apostle.</i>	

Epaminondas fuit Polymni filius, dux Thebanorum. Pater ejus fuit honestus, sed pauper. Philosophiæ præceptorem habuit Epaminondas Lysim Tarentinum quem maxime amavit. Firmitas corporis ejus fuit maxima. Ad hanc firmitatem corporis accesserunt plura bona animi; erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, peritus belli, nec unquam mendax; erat continens, clemens et patiens. Ferebat non solum injurias populi, sed etiam amicorum. In bello Peloponnesiaco duos collegas habuit, quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis et strennus. Thebani non erant contenti Epaminonda, sed condemnaverunt eum. Epaminondas rogavit Thebanos, ut scriberent: Epaminondas a Thebanis morte multatus est, quod eos cœgit superare Lacedæmonios quodque uno prælio non solum Thebas servavit, sed etiam universam Græciam in libertatem reduxit. Quum hoc dixerat, absolutus est.

REM. In answer to the question "Where?" the preposition *in* with an ablative case is used, as "Where are we?" "We are in England," "*sumus in Anglia.*" With names of towns, however, the *in* is generally dropped; and, when the noun belongs to the first declension, the genitive case is used, as Romæ, *in Rome*; this last construction supposes the ablative of *urbs* to be understood, as *urbe Romæ, in the city of Rome*, because the preposition never under other circumstances governs a genitive case.

Some names of towns are always used in the plural number only, as Athenæ, *arum, Athens*; Delphi, *orum, Delphis*; these in answer to the question "Where?" take an ablative, a



*Athenis, in Athens.* When the noun belongs to the third declension an ablative is likewise used, as *Carthagine, in* or *at Carthage*.

113.

I have been in many cities, in Rome, in Athens, in Carthage. In Alexandria there was once a very celebrated library. The apostle Paul taught the Gospel at Rome, at Corinth, at Ephesus, at Troas, and at Athens. Archimides lived at Syracuse. Alexander the Great died at Babylon. More men live in England than in Spain; in that country the men are not so industrious as in England. There was once a very beautiful temple of Diana at Ephesus. In the fields, men are much healthier than in the cities. I have lived three years in Italy, four in Germany, and two in Spain. There are more dangers on sea than on land. Epaminondas was the greatest general of the Thebans. He was the son of very poor parents, but his fame was very great. Pelopidas was his friend. Both generals carried on great wars. These wars were fortunate. The country of Epaminondas was liberated by this war. After the death of these two generals the country was very unfortunate.

114.

Oppugnâre, <i>to besiege.</i>	Defendit, <i>he defended.</i>
Appellâre, <i>to call, to name.</i>	Contendit, <i>he contended.</i>
Locupletâre, <i>to enrich.</i>	Reliquerat, <i>he had left.</i>
Movit, <i>urged.</i>	Afferêbat, <i>produced.</i>

Emittērent, <i>they should send.</i>	Deformitas, ātis (f.), <i>a deformity.</i>
Ut emittērent, <i>to send.</i>	Leotychidēs, is (m.), <i>Leotychides.</i>
Sicilia, æ (f.), <i>Sicily.</i>	Xerxes, is (m.), <i>Xerxes.</i>
Asia, æ (f.), <i>Asia.</i>	Exercitus, us (m.), <i>an army.</i>
Persia, æ (f.), <i>Persia.</i>	Res, rei (f.), <i>a thing, matter.</i>
Sparta, æ (f.), <i>Sparta.</i>	Nonnullus, a, um, <i>some.</i>
Præda, æ (f.), <i>booty.</i>	Maleficus, a, um, <i>defective.</i>
Natura, æ (f.), <i>nature.</i>	Novus, a, um, <i>new.</i>
Patruus, i (m.), <i>an uncle.</i>	Corinthius, a, um, <i>Corinthian.</i>
Agésilāus, i (m.), <i>Agésilas.</i>	Exiguus, a, um, <i>feeble.</i>
Regnum, i (n.), <i>a kingdom.</i>	Claudus, a, um, <i>lame.</i>
Oppidum, i (n.), <i>a town.</i>	Deformis, e, is, <i>deformed.</i>
Imperium, ii (n.), <i>power, empire.</i>	Decem, <i>ten.</i>
Honor, ōris (m.), <i>legacy.</i>	

Lacedæmonii habebant semper duos reges, nomine magis quam imperio. Mortuus erat Agis rex, frater Agesilai, et reliquerat filium Leotychidem. Is de honore regni cum Agesilao, patruo suo, contendit. Agesilaus victor fuit, et movit Lacedæmonios, ut emitterent exercitum in Asiam contra Persas. In hoc bello locupletavit milites magna præda. Post hoc bellum ortum est novum, quod Corinthium appellatur. In hoc bello Agesilaus occidit decem millia hostium. Epaminondas, dux Thebanorum, oppugnabat Spartam, oppidum sine muris, sed Agesilaus eam fortissime defendit. Hic vir prudens et sapiens naturam habuit maleficam

in corpore suo: erat enim exiguus et claudus altero pede, quæ res afferebat nonnullam deformitatem.

## 115.

Agésilæus was a king of the Lacedæmonians. This king was feeble and deformed in body, but in mind he was great. He carried on a war against the Persians, and was the conqueror in it. The Persians were always enemies of the Greeks, and came often into Greece. In the first war of the Greeks against the Persians, Miltiades was general of the Greeks, and Xerxes of the Persians. In this war many Persians were killed in Greece. Xerxes himself was killed in his own country. The country of Xerxes was Persia. Greece was the country of Agésilæus, of Epaminondas, and of Miltiades.

## 116.

Repudiâre, *to refuse.*

Pervēnit, *he fell.*

Pervenērat, *he had reached.*

Pepūlit, *banished.*

Misit, *he sent.*

Nolo, *I do not wish, I desire not.*

Alet, *it will maintain.*

Perducere, *to convey, carry, bring.*

Perpetuo, *always.*

Perdūxi, *I have brought.*

Perduxit, *it has brought.*

Perduxerunt, *they have brought.*

Agellus, i (m.), *a section of land.*

Finis, is (m. or f.), *the end.*

Optimates (m. pl.), *the nobility.*

Factio, ōnis (f.), *a party.*

Prope, *almost.*

Phocion, ōnis (m.), <i>Phocion</i> .	Octogesīmus, a, um, <i>eigh-</i> <i>tieth</i> .
Cognōmen, īnis (n.), <i>a sur-</i> <i>name</i> .	Prosper, ěra, ěrum, <i>prosper-</i> <i>ous</i> .
Integrītas, ātis (f.), <i>inte-</i> <i>grity</i> .	Extrēmus, a, um, <i>last</i> .
Paupertās, ātis (f.), <i>poverty</i> .	Dives, e, ītis, <i>rich</i> .
Dignītas, ātis (f.), <i>dignity</i> .	Divitiōr, us, ōris, <i>richer</i> .
Munus, ěris (n.), <i>a gift</i> .	Ditissīmus, a, um, <i>richest</i> .
Sepultus, a, um, <i>buried</i> .	Militāris, e, is, <i>warlike</i> .
Oblātus, a, um, <i>offered</i> .	Simīlis, e, is, <i>like</i> .
Notus, a, um, <i>known</i> .	Dissimīlis, e, is, <i>unlike</i> .

Phocion fuit Atheniensis. Integritas vitæ ejus est multo notior quam gloria militaris. Cognomine *bonus* est appellatus. Fuit enim perpetuo pauper, quamquam ditissimus esse potuisset. A Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, magna munera pecuniæ ei oblata sunt, sed ea repudiavit. Filii ejus fuerunt in eadem paupertate; dixit enim Phocion: Si filii erunt similes mei, hic idem agellus alet eos, qui me perduxit ad hanc dignitatem, sin dissimiles futuri sunt, nolo ut sint divites. Quum prope ad annum octogesimum pròsp̄ra cum fortuna pervenerat, in extremis temporibus pervenit in magnum odium suorum civium. Erant eo tempore duæ factiones in patria Phocionis, quatum una defendebat causam populi, altera causam optimatum. In hac factione erat Phocion, sed populus fuit victor et pepulit optimates; in his etiam Phocionem. Tandem Phocion occisus, et a servus sepultus est.

## 117.

Phocion loved his country, but his country was ungrateful and did not love him in return. He was banished from his country by his citizens. He might have been the richest of his countrymen, but he was not covetous. Philip, king of Macedonia, sent a great deal of money to him, but he refused it. He was always poor, and his own sons were in the same poverty. His warlike renown was not so great as his integrity. The end of his life was very unfortunate, for he died at last in exile.

## 118.

Portare, *to convey.*  
 Excogitāre, *to invent.*  
 Necāre, *to slay.*  
 Vetāre, *to forbid.*  
 Evolāre, *to run about.*  
 Simulāre, *to feign.*  
 Vindicāre, *to regain.*  
 Demicāre, *to quarrel.*  
 Dare, *to give.*  
 Do, *I give.*  
 Dedit, *he gave.*  
 Suadēre, *to exhort.*  
 Ascendēre, *to rise.*  
 Dicēre, *to speak of.*  
 Insuēre, *to sew up.*

Insuēbant, *they sewed up.*  
 Degiciēbant, *they threw.*  
 Capēre, *to take, capture,*  
           *to rouse, to excite.*  
 Cepit, *he captured, he*  
           *roused.*  
 Capiātur, *it was captured.*  
 Cepēret, *took, it may be*  
           *captured.*  
 Abire, *to go.*  
 Abeo, *I go.*  
 Abiit, *he went, he has gone.*  
 Proficiscor, *I am going.*  
 Profectus sum, *I have*  
           *been.*

Decernātur, <i>it was decreed.</i>	Temperamentum, i (n.), <i>tact, discretion.</i>
Constituisset, <i>he had established.</i>	Consilium, ii (n.), <i>advice.</i>
Factūrus est, <i>would do.</i>	Publicum, i (n.), <i>public, the market place.</i>
Contūlit, <i>he betook.</i>	Supplicium, ii (n.), <i>a capital punishment.</i>
Fugit, <i>he fled.</i>	Plebs, plebis (f.), <i>the populace.</i>
Trahēret, <i>he obtained.</i>	Clades, is (f.), <i>a defeat.</i>
Egit, <i>he acted.</i>	Libīdo, īnis (f.), <i>caprice.</i>
Legitur, <i>is chosen, appointed.</i>	Administratio, ōnis (f.), <i>government.</i>
Condēret, <i>he might supply.</i>	Proprietas, ātis (f.), <i>the possession.</i>
Ferret, <i>should propose.</i>	Capitāle, <i>capital.</i>
Medīna, æ (f.), <i>Medina.</i>	Vecors, ordis, <i>a lunatic.</i>
Parricida, æ, <i>a parricide.</i>	Permissus, a, um, <i>accorded.</i>
Salamīna, æ (f.), <i>Salamis.</i>	Sollicitus, a, um, <i>anxious.</i>
Dementia, æ (f.), <i>madness.</i>	Subītus, a, um, <i>suddenly.</i>
Fortūna, æ (f.), <i>prosperity, good fortune.</i>	Pannōsus, a, um, <i>ragged.</i>
Gratia, æ (f.), <i>thanks.</i>	Uterque, utrāque, utrumque, <i>the one and the other.</i>
Culeus, i (m.), <i>a sack.</i>	Missus, a, um, <i>sent.</i>
Fluvius, ii (m.), <i>a river.</i>	Vivus, a, um, <i>living.</i>
Fumus, i (m.), <i>smoke.</i>	Habitus, a, um, <i>held.</i>
Annuus, i (m.), <i>during a year.</i>	Singulāris, e, is, <i>singular, remarkable.</i>
Prohibitum, <i>a thing prohibited, what was forbidden.</i>	Quis, quæ, quod, <i>any one.</i>
Epistōla, æ (f.), <i>a letter.</i>	
Judæus, m.), <i>a Jew.</i>	

Se, <i>himself, herself.</i>	Adversus, <i>against.</i>
Itaque, <i>therefore.</i>	Apud, <i>with.</i>
Velut, <i>in like manner.</i>	Extemplo, <i>immediately.</i>
Inter, <i>between.</i>	Tunc, <i>at that time.</i>

Codrus ultimus rex Atheniensium fuit. Post eum administratio civitatis permissa est pluribus viris, quorum auctoritas erat annua. Sed civitati tunc nullæ leges erant, quia libido regum antea pro legibus habita erat. Legitur itaque Solon, vir justissimus, ut velut novam civitatem legibus conderet; hic vir cum tanto temperamento inter plebem et optimates egit, ut ab utrisque parem gratiam traheret. Solon non solum bonus legislator fuit, sed etiam multa bona consilia suis civibus dedit. Inter Athenienses et Magarenses diu demicatum fuerat de proprietate Salaminæ insulæ. Post clades multas capitale erat apud Athenienses, si quis legem ferret de vindicanda insula. Sollicitus igitur Solon subitam dementiam simulat, ut non solum dicere sed etiam facere posset prohibitum. Pannosus more vecordium in publicum evolat, et suadet populo, quod vetabatur, omniumque animos ita capit, ut extemplo bellum adversus Magarenses decernatur, insulaque capiatur. Abeo in agrum. Proficiscor in Italiam. Hostis pulsus est in marem. Fumus ascendit in cælum. Legatus contulit se in templum. Legati missi sunt Athenas.

REM. The prepositions *to*, *in*, and *into*, when a change of

position is implied, are rendered by *in* with an accusative; but, with names of towns the *in* is dropped, as—"he was sent to Carthage," "*missus est Carthaginem.*"

## 119.

I go to the garden. He went into the fields. I am going into the city. I have been to Germany, and went into most of the states of that country. The apostle Paul sent letters to Rome, to Corinth, to Ephesus, and to many other cities. Mahomed fled to Medina. Ambassadors were sent to this country. The Jews were sent to Babylon. The enemy has gone to Athens, and destroyed everything. After this man was condemned he fled to the sea and betook himself to an island, in which he thought himself secure. The riches of every conquered people were conveyed to Rome. The city of Athens was once most famous. The wisest man in that city was Solon. He gave the Athenians their laws. When he was asked why he had established no capital punishment against those who slew their parents, he replied, because no one would do that. The Romans invented a singular punishment against parricides, they sewed them up in a sack and threw them into the river.

## 120.

Plantăre, to plant.  
Dicere, to call.

Ostendere, to show.  
Scripsit, he wrote.



Reduxit, <i>he brought back.</i>	Ordo, inis (m.), <i>arrangement.</i>
Ostendit, <i>he shewed.</i>	
Attulērat, <i>brought, he had brought.</i>	Odor, ōris (m.), <i>smell.</i>
Venērat, <i>came, he had come.</i>	Arbor, ōris (f.), <i>a tree.</i>
Inscribitur, <i>entitled.</i>	Procertias, ātis (f.), <i>magnitude.</i>
Loquitur, <i>he speaks.</i>	Suavitas, ātis (f.), <i>sweetness.</i>
Dimensus, a, um, <i>planned.</i>	Descriptio, ōnis (f.), <i>design.</i>
Dimensus sum, <i>I have planned.</i>	Virtus, ūtis (f.), <i>virtue, rectitude.</i>
Solertia, æ (f.), <i>taste.</i>	Descriptus, a, um, <i>designed.</i>
Agricultūra, æ (f.), <i>agriculture.</i>	Conjunctus, a, um, <i>coupled.</i>
Cyrus, i (m.), <i>Cyrus.</i>	Conseptus, a, um, <i>enclosed.</i>
Critobūlus, i (m.), <i>Critobulus.</i>	Consitus, a, um, <i>planted.</i>
Humus, i (f.), <i>soil, land.</i>	Regālis, e, is, <i>regal.</i>
Œconomīcus, a, um, <i>economical, of or belonging to domestic economy.</i>	Comis, e, is, <i>affable.</i>
Ingenium, ii (n.), <i>talent.</i>	Perutīlis, e, is, <i>very useful.</i>
Francia, æ (f.), <i>France.</i>	Minor, ōris, <i>the younger.</i>
Natio, ōnis (f.), <i>a nation.</i>	Præstans, tis, <i>eminent.</i>
Sic, <i>so, such, thus.</i>	Diligenter, <i>carefully.</i>
	Quoniam, <i>since.</i>
	Recte, <i>justly.</i>
	Modo, <i>only.</i>
	Copiōse, <i>fully.</i>

Xenophontis libri ad multas res sunt perutiles. Quam copiose laudatur ab eo agricultura in eo libro, qui œconomicus inscribitur! Nihil ei videbatur tam

regale esse quam stadium agriculturæ. Socrates loquitur in eo libro cum Critobulo de Cyro minore, rege Persarum, qui erat præstans ingenio atque imperii gloria. Quum Lysander, legatus Lacedæmoniorum, ad eum venerat eiq[ue] dona a Lacedæmoniis attulerat: Cyrus erat valde comis erga Lysandrum, et ei ostendit agrum conseptum et diligenter consitum. Quum Lysander admiraretur proceritatem arborum, humum puram, suavitatem odorum, et non modo diligentiam, sed etiam solertiam ejus, a quo omnia essent dimensa et descripta: Cyrus ei respondit: ego ipse omnia dimensus sum; mei sunt ordines, mea est descriptio; multas etiam illarum arborum ipse plantavi. Tum Lysander dixit: Recte te, Cyre, dicunt beatum, quoniam cum virtute tua fortuna conjuncta est.

## 121.

Xenophon was a celebrated Greek author, who wrote several very useful books. He also wrote the life of his teacher Socrates. He was a friend of Cyrus the younger. After the death of Cyrus he brought back the Greek army to Greece. Cyrus loved him much, and he was also much loved by his countrymen, but none loved him so much as his teacher Socrates.

## 122.

Constāre, *to consist, to be*    Ædificāre, *to build.*

*made up of.*

Expugnāre, *to attack.*

Habitāre, *to inhabit.*

Delētus, *a, um, destroyed.*

Nomināre, *to name.*

Delēvit, *he destroyed.*

Ad defendendus, <i>to defend.</i>	Ædis, <i>is (f.), a structure, an edifice.</i>
Diceretur, <i>it was said.</i>	Vis, <i>vis, abl. vi (f.), force.</i>
Proserpina, æ <i>(f.), Proserpine.</i>	Neapölis, <i>is (f.), a new town.</i>
Dea, æ <i>(f.), a goddess.</i>	Jupiter, <i>gen. Jovis (m.), Jupiter.</i>
Saturnus, i <i>(m.), Saturn.</i>	Publicus, <i>a, um, public.</i>
Neptūnus, i <i>(m.), Neptune.</i>	Privātus, <i>a, um, private.</i>
Orcus, i <i>(m.), hell.</i>	Profānus, <i>a, um, profane.</i>
Dii <i>for dei (nom. pl. of deus).</i>	Sacer, <i>cra, crum, sacred.</i>
Gymnasium, ii <i>(n.), a gymnasium.</i>	Plenus, <i>a, um, full.</i>
Fanum, i <i>(n.), a church.</i>	Præclārus, <i>a, um, magnificent.</i>
Theatrum, i <i>(n.), a theatre.</i>	Postrēmus, <i>a, um, last, most recently.</i>
Ædificium, ii <i>(n.), a building.</i>	Amplus, <i>a, um, spacious.</i>
Signum, i <i>(n.), a statue.</i>	Quartus, <i>a, um, fourth.</i>
Forum, i <i>(n.), a market place.</i>	Olympius, <i>a, um, Olympian.</i>
Pluto, ōnis <i>(m.), Pluto.</i>	Tertius, <i>a, um, third.</i>
Hiëro, ōnis <i>(m.), Hiero.</i>	Incredibīlis, <i>e, is, incredible.</i>
Cerēs, Cerēris <i>(f.), Ceres.</i>	Complūres, <i>many.</i>
Apollo, īnis <i>(m.), Apollo.</i>	Frequentissīme, <i>most densely.</i>
Pulchritūdo, īnis <i>(f.), beauty.</i>	Quasi, <i>just as if.</i>
Magnitūdo, īnis <i>(f.), size, grandeur.</i>	
Piscis, <i>is (m.), fish.</i>	

Urbs Syracusæ olim fuit maxima Græcarum urbium

pulcherrimaque omnium in Sicilia. Erat tanta, ut ex quatuor magnis urbibus constare diceretur, quarum una erat insula. In hac insula erant domus regis Hieronis, complures ædes sacræ et fons aquæ dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa erat, incredibili magnitudine et plenissimus piscium. In altera erat forum maximum, amplissima curia et templum Jovis Olympii. In tertia urbe erat fanum antiquum amplissimumque et complures ædes sacræ; hæc pars habitabatur frequentissime. Quarta urbs nominabatur Neapolis, quia postremo ædificata erat. In hac urbe erant theatrum maximum, duo templa, unam Cereris, alterum Proserpinæ, signumque Apollinis pulcherrimum et maximum. Quum Marcellus, dux Romanorum, hanc urbem præclaram vi cep erat, hanc pulchritudinem non delevit. Omnia ædificia et publica et privata, sacra et profana sic servavit, quasi venisset cum exercitu ad ea defendenda, non ad ea expugnanda.

## 123.

Ceres was with the Romans the goddess of agriculture, her daughter was Proserpine the wife of Pluto. Pluto was the god of hell, Jupiter the god of heaven, and Neptune the god of the sea. These three gods were brothers or sons of Saturn. All the gods with the Romans had their statues and temples. The most of these structures were destroyed in the wars, but some temples still exist. In Syracuse there was a very useful and most spacious gymnasium.

## 124.

DECLENSION OF *Ille*.

## Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>Ille</i>	<i>Illa</i>	<i>Illud, that.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Illius</i>	<i>Illius</i>	<i>Illius, of that.</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>Ilī</i>	<i>Ilī</i>	<i>Ilī, to that.</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>Illum</i>	<i>Illam</i>	<i>Illud, that.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Illo</i>	<i>Illa</i>	<i>Illo, by or with that.</i>

## Plural.

<i>N.</i>	<i>Ilī</i>	<i>Illæ</i>	<i>Illa, those.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Illōrum</i>	<i>Illārum</i>	<i>Illōrum, of those.</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>Illis</i>	<i>Illis</i>	<i>Illis, to those</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>Illos</i>	<i>Illas</i>	<i>Illa, those.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Illis</i>	<i>Illis</i>	<i>Illis, by or with those.</i>

REM. *Ille* has sometimes the power of the article *the* ; and in some constructions of the pronouns *he, she, it, etc.*

Consecrāre, <i>to consecrate.</i>	Proficisci, <i>to go.</i>
Declarāre, <i>to prove.</i>	Profecti sunt, <i>they went.</i>
Asportāre, <i>to remove, to take away.</i>	Irent, <i>they went.</i>
Sustūlit, <i>he carried off.</i>	Viderentur, <i>they considered.</i>
Potuit, <i>he could.</i>	Videātur ( <i>subj.</i> ), <i>seems.</i>
Atque, <i>and.</i>	Terra, <i>æ (f.), territory,</i>
Ut, <i>as.</i>	<i>land, country.</i>
Coluērunt, <i>they adored.</i>	Iste, ista, istud, <i>that.</i>

Credebātur, <i>it was believed.</i>	Nemus, ōris (n.), <i>a wood.</i>
Enna, æ (f.), <i>a town in Sicily.</i>	Marmor, ōris (n.), <i>marble.</i>
Respublica (gen. reipublicæ), <i>the state, the commonwealth.</i>	Fruges, um (fem. plu.), <i>fruit.</i>
Triptolēmus, i (m.), <i>Triptolemus.</i>	Raptus, us (m.), <i>theft, abduction.</i>
Dionysius, ii (m.), <i>Dionysius.</i>	Aditus, us (m.), <i>access, approach.</i>
Lupus, i (m.), <i>a wolf.</i>	Natus, a, um, <i>born.</i>
Locus, i (m.), <i>a place.</i>	Repertus, a, um, <i>invented, introduced.</i>
Lucus, i (m.), <i>a sacred grove.</i>	Raptus, a, um, <i>carried off.</i>
Umbilicus, i (m.), <i>a central point, navel.</i>	Situs, a, um, <i>situated.</i>
Simulacrum, i (n.), <i>an image.</i>	Medius, a, um, <i>middle.</i>
Vetustas, atis (f.), <i>antiquity.</i>	Gestus, a, um, <i>happened, took place.</i>
Fax, facis (f.), <i>a torch.</i>	Præcelsus, a, um, <i>very high.</i>
Æs, æris (n.), <i>bronze.</i>	Perantiquus, a, um, <i>very old.</i>
Opus, ōris (n.), <i>work.</i>	Circumcīsus, a, um, <i>cut off.</i>
Oriens, entis (m.), <i>the East.</i>	Lætus, a, um, <i>riant, beautiful.</i>
Virgo, īnis (f.), <i>a virgin.</i>	Apertus, a, um, <i>open.</i>
Amplitūdo, īnis (f.), <i>size, greatness.</i>	Magnificentissimus, a, um, <i>most magnificent.</i>
Religio, ōnis (f.), <i>belief.</i>	Pessimus, a, um, <i>worst.</i>
Opinio, ōnis (f.), <i>opinion.</i>	Perdifficilis, e, is, <i>very difficult.</i>
Demolitio, ōnis (f.), <i>demolition.</i>	
Aspertatio, ōnis (f.), <i>removal, conveyance.</i>	

Salutāris, e, is, <i>advantageous, beneficial.</i>	Verum, <i>but, but indeed.</i>
Ennensis, e, is, <i>Ennensian,</i>	Aliquando, <i>on one occasion.</i>
<i>of or belonging to Enna.</i>	Peramplus, <i>very large.</i>
Propter, <i>on account of.</i>	Illuc, <i>thither.</i>
	Ac, <i>and.</i>

Tota insula Sicilia olim fuit Cereri et Proserpinæ consecrata. Hæ deæ, ut credebatur, in hac insula erant natæ, et fruges in hac terra primum repertæ; et raptæ erat Proserpina a Plutone ex nemore Ennensium; hic locus nominatus est umbilicus Siciliæ, quia situs est media in insula. Enna autem, ubi ea, quæ dico, gesta sunt, est in præcelso loco, et tota ab omni aditu circumcisa. Circa eam sunt multi luci et lætissimi flores omni tempore anni, ita ut locus ipse videatur illum raptum virginis declarare. Propter vetustatem hujus opinionis magna fuit in tota Sicilia religio Cereris Ennensis. Nec solum Siculi, verum etiam ceteræ nationes Ennensem Cererem maxime culuerunt. Romani, in quorum urbe erat pulcherrimum et magnificentissimum templum Cereris, tamen profecti sunt ad Cererem Ennensem, quum aliquando respublica esset in magno periculo. Tanta enim erat auctoritas et vetustas illius religionis, ut, quum illuc irent, non ad ædem Cereris, sed ad Cererem ipsam proficisci viderentur. Erat in hoc loco simulacrum Cereris e marmore, non ita antiquum, et alterum ex ære, singulari opere, cum facibus, perantiquum et antiquissimum omnium illorum, quæ in hoc fano erant. Id sustulit Verres,

iste scelestus prætor Romanus, ac tamen eo contentus non fuit. Ante ædem Cereris in aperto loco erant duo signa, unum Cereris, alterum Triptolemi, et pulcherrima et perampla. His pulchritudo periculosa fuit, amplitudo salutaris, quia eorum demolitio atque asportatio perdifficilis videbatur. Attamen Verres asportavit, quod asportari potuit. Omnes lupi ex Anglia pulsi sunt. Ex Orienti multa mala ad nos venerunt. A Deo multa beneficia accipimus.

REM. *From* is rendered by *a* or *e* (see § 100), but with names of towns the preposition is generally dropped, as—“Hannibal *Carthagine* aufugit;” “Hannibal fled *from Carthage*.”

## 125.

I have received many presents from my father. The apostle Paul wrote letters from Rome, from Corinth, from Athens, and many other cities. Wolves have not been quite driven from Germany. Many evils have come to us from other countries. Mahomed fled from Mecca to Medina. Ambassadors came from the kings, from whom the enemy has received much money. Many pretty things come to us from France. I have received from my teacher this book, which was sent to him from that country. The Romans took away many costly things from Corinth to Rome. From thy transactions, I see that thou art just, and that thou hast not departed from the path of rectitude. We receive fruit from the trees and corn from the fields. Sicily is a beau-



tiful and fruitful island. In ancient times Sicily had kings. The worst kings of Sicily were the two Dionysii, father and son. The younger Dionysius was banished from his country, and died in Greece. No one of these kings was loved by the people, because none of them loved the people. A king who does not love his people cannot be loved by his people. Hiero, on the contrary, who was also a king of this island, was loved and praised by all men of his time, because he was good, just, and affable. The Dionysii had no friends, Hiero had many.

## 126.

Conservāre, <i>to preserve.</i>	Effēcit ut accipēre, <i>he managed to obtain.</i>
Deportāre, <i>to carry away.</i>	Cæpi, <i>I began.</i>
Convocāre, <i>to call together.</i>	Cæpisti, <i>thou beganst.</i>
Flagrāre, <i>to burn.</i>	Cæpit, <i>he began.</i>
Pendēre, <i>to hang.</i>	Cepi, <i>I captured, took.</i>
Tenēre, <i>to hold.</i>	Cepisti, <i>thou capturedst, tookest.</i>
Colēre, <i>to worship, to adore.</i>	Cepit, <i>he captured, took.</i>
Præferēbat, <i>held forth, was holding forth.</i>	Fugērat, <i>he fled, had fled.</i>
Restituit, <i>he restored.</i>	Vidērat, <i>he saw, had seen.</i>
Dixi, <i>I said, I have said, I have spoken.</i>	Accipēret, <i>obtained, he might obtain.</i>
Dixisti, <i>thou hast said.</i>	Quondam, <i>once.</i>
Dixit, <i>he has said.</i>	Aliquot, <i>some.</i>
Effēcit, <i>he effected.</i>	Admōdum, <i>very.</i>
	Verumtāmen, <i>though.</i>

Supra, <i>above, before.</i>	Ut veniat, <i>to come.</i>
Colebātur, <i>it was worshipped.</i>	Vel, <i>or.</i>
Visebātur, <i>it was visited, it was inspected.</i>	Arcus, <i>us (m.), a bow.</i>
Ænēas, <i>æ (m.), Æneas.</i>	Manus, <i>us (f.), the hand.</i>
Sagitta, <i>æ (f.), an arrow.</i>	Habitus, <i>us (m.), costume.</i>
Advēna, <i>æ (m. or f.), a stranger.</i>	Conditus, <i>a, um, founded.</i>
Segestānus, <i>i (m.), an inhabitant of Segesta.</i>	Translātus, <i>a, um, transferred.</i>
Artificium, <i>ii (n.), art.</i>	Pristinus, <i>a, um, original.</i>
Sedes, <i>is (f.), position.</i>	Eximius, <i>a, um, extreme.</i>
Ætas, <i>ātis (f.), age.</i>	Reddītus, <i>a, um, restored.</i>
Cognatio, <i>ōnis (f.), relationship.</i>	Repositus, <i>a, um, replaced.</i>
Gratulatio, <i>ōnis (f.), ceremony.</i>	Sinister, <i>tra, trum, left.</i>
Venatio, <i>ōnis (f.), the chase.</i>	Dexter, <i>tra, trum, right.</i>
Prædo, <i>ōnis (m. or f.), a brigand.</i>	Factus, <i>a, um, done, made, executed.</i>
Possim, <i>I can.</i>	Sui, <i>æ, a, their own, what belonged to them.</i>
Vidit, <i>he saw.</i>	Excelsus, <i>a, um, high, elevated.</i>
	Virginālis, <i>e, is, virginal.</i>
	Ardens, <i>entis, flaming.</i>
	Sanctissime, <i>most devoutly.</i>

Segesta erat oppidum in Sicilia, conditum, ut credebatur, ab Ænea, quum a Troja fugerat, et in hæc loca venerat. Itaque Segestani conjuncti fuerunt cum populo Romano non solum amicitia, verum etiam cognitione. Hoc oppidum est quondam à Carthagenien-

sibus vi captum atque deletum : omnia ornamenta urbis sunt deportata. Fuit apud Segestanos simulacrum Dianæ ex ære, singulari opere artificioque factum. Hoc simulacrum est etiam ex Sicilia in Africam translatum ; sed mutaverat tantum locum et homines, prestinam religionem conservabat ; nam propter eximiam pulchritudinem colebant eam etiam hostes. Post aliquot secula Scipio, Romanorum dux, cepit Carthaginem, et in hac victoria convocavit omnes Siculos iisque sua restituit. Illo tempore est hæc Diana, de qua supra dixi Segestanis reddita et cum summa gratulatione civium in sua antiqua sede reposita. Colebatur a civibus, et visebatur ab omnibus advenis. Erat admodum amplum et excelsum signum, verumtamen erat in illa magnitudine ætas atque habitus virginalis. Sagittæ pendebant ab humero ; sinistra manu tenebat arcum ; dextra præferebat ardentem facem. Quum Verres hanc Dianem viderat, cœpit flagrare cupiditate, et tandem effecit, ut hoc simulacrum acciperet.

## 127.

Diana was the goddess of the chase, a sister of Apollo and daughter of Jupiter and Latona. In the states of Italy and Greece, there were many statues of this goddess. As she was the goddess of the chase, she had a bow and arrows. Greeks and Romans worshipped her most devoutly. The Roman governor Verres, that brigand, carried off many statues of this goddess from Sicily.

## 128.

Laborāre, <i>to work.</i>	Facērent, <i>would do.</i>
Curāre, <i>to busy one's self about.</i>	Habeam, <i>I may have.</i>
Putāre, <i>to consider.</i>	Cœna, æ (f.), <i>supper.</i>
Cruciāre, <i>to injure.</i>	Lacryma, æ (f.), <i>a tear.</i>
Lacrīmāre, <i>to weep.</i>	Pueritia, æ (f.), <i>childhood.</i>
Juvāre, <i>to aid.</i>	Ira, æ (f.), <i>anger.</i>
Invitāre, <i>to invite.</i>	Menedēmus, i (m.), <i>Menedēmus.</i>
Nuntiāre, <i>to announce.</i>	Darius, i (m.), <i>Darius.</i>
Attinēre, <i>to concern.</i>	Rastrum or raster, i (n.), <i>a hoe, pick.</i>
Valēre, <i>to be well.</i>	Secrētum, i (n.), <i>a secret.</i>
Bene vale, <i>good bye.</i>	Recreatio, ōnis (f.), <i>rest.</i>
Consolāri, <i>to console.</i>	Chremēs, ētis (m.), <i>Chremes.</i>
Loqui, <i>to speak.</i>	Mensis, is (m.), <i>a month.</i>
Loquor, <i>I speak.</i>	Familiāris, is (m.), <i>an intimate friend.</i>
Loquēris, <i>thou speakest.</i>	Nihil humāni, <i>nothing that concerns humanity.</i>
Loquūtur, <i>he speaks.</i>	Res, rei, <i>means.</i>
Loquēre, <i>speak.</i>	Usus, us (m.), <i>use, custom.</i>
Sine, <i>allow, permit.</i>	Apud me, <i>at my house.</i>
Crede, <i>trust, confide.</i>	Apud nos, <i>at our house.</i>
Retice, <i>conceal.</i>	Domi (dat. of Domus), <i>at home.</i>
Appōne, <i>lay down.</i>	Videor, <i>I seem.</i>
Fac, <i>do.</i>	Vidēris, <i>thou seemest.</i>
Fac ut sciam, <i>let me know.</i>	
Sciam, <i>I may know.</i>	
Scias, <i>thou mayest know.</i>	
Sciat, <i>he may know.</i>	

Vidētur, <i>he or it, seems.</i>	Commōdus, <i>a, um, convenient.</i>
Novi, <i>I knew, so I have heard.</i>	Et, <i>even.</i>
Novisti, <i>thou knowest, or knewest.</i>	At, <i>but.</i>
Novit, <i>he knows or knew.</i>	Ne, <i>sign of interrogation, as in .estne, is there?</i>
Habui, <i>I had.</i>	novistine, <i>dost thou know? i.e. do you know?</i>
Advēnit, <i>he returned.</i>	Ne (with an imperative), <i>do not.</i>
Excussit, <i>he has caused to shed.</i>	Peropportune, <i>very opportunely.</i>
Visam, <i>I will see.</i>	Probe, <i>yes, very well.</i>
Dicam, <i>I will tell, I may say.</i>	Quid, <i>how?</i>
Sinam, <i>I will permit.</i>	Subito, <i>suddenly.</i>
Ibo, <i>I will go.</i>	Illico, <i>instantly.</i>
Monēbo, <i>I will remind.</i>	Quotidie, <i>daily.</i>
Scies, <i>thou wilt know.</i>	Propediem, <i>shortly.</i>
Adērit, <i>he will appear, he will be here.</i>	Interea, <i>in the meantime.</i>
Faciam, <i>I will do.</i>	Hic, <i>here.</i>
Facies, <i>thou wilt do.</i>	Necne, <i>whether or not.</i>
Facient, <i>they will do.</i>	Imo, <i>yes indeed, no.</i>
Unicus, <i>a, um, only.</i>	Inde a, <i>onwards.</i>
Incertus, <i>a, um, doubtful.</i>	Ah, <i>Ah!</i>
Sexaginta, <i>sixty.</i>	

CHREMES. MENEDEMUS.

C. Menedeme, videris mihi nimis laborare ; sane es jam sexaginta annos natus !

*M.* Chremes, estne tibi tantum otii, ut aliena cures, et ea, quæ ad te nihil attinent ?

*C.* Homo sum, et nihil humani a me alienum puto.

*M.* Mihi sic est usus.

*C.* Potestne homini usus esse, ut se ipse cruciet ?

*M.* Mihi est. (Lacrimat.)

*C.* Ne lacrima, atque fac, ut sciam secreta tua ; crede ea mihi, nec retice !

*M.* Scirè hoc vis ?

*C.* De hac quidem causa, ut te consolari, vel consilio et re juvare possim.

*M.* Dicam tibi omnia.

*C.* At istos rastros interea tamen appone ; ne labore.

*M.* Minime ! sine me, ne aliqua recreatio mihi sit.

*C.* Non sinam. Nunc loquere.

*M.* Filium unicum habeo ; ah, quid dixi, habeo ; imo habui, Chremes. Nunc habeam, necne, est incertum.

*C.* Quid ita ?

*M.* Scies. Quum vita filii minus contentus essem, eumque quotidie accusarem : subito in Asiam ad Darium, regem Persarum, abiit, et tres menses jam abest.

*C.* Menedeme ; vos ambo estis accusandî ; sed es bono animo ! Filius tuus propediem salvus hic aderit.

*M.* Uitnam dii ita facerent !

*C.* Facient ; nunc, si commodum est, es hodie apud me ; plures amicos invitavi ad cœnam.

*M.* Non possum.

*C.* Cur non ?

*M.* Nec possum, nec convenit.

*C.* Si hæc est tua sententia, Menedeme, bene vale.

*M.* Et tu, Chremes.

*C.* Lacrymas mihi excussit hic pater miser. Sed jam monebo vicinum meum, ut ad cœnam veniat; ibo, visam, si domi est.

129.

CHREMES and his son CLITIPHO.

*Chr.* With whom does my son speak?

*Cl.* My father here! Father, you come very opportunely.

*Chr.* What is it?

*Cl.* Do you know our neighbour Menedemus?

*Chr.* Yes, very well.

*Cl.* He has a son.

*Chr.* So I have heard, he is in Asia.

*Cl.* He is not in Asia, he is at our house.

*Chr.* What do you say?

*Cl.* He returned to-day, and instantly I invited him to supper; for, from my childhood onwards he has been my most intimate friend.

*Chr.* You announce to me a great pleasure. Would that Menedemus were with us to-day, and that he himself first saw his son. There is yet time.

*Cl.* Do not invite him, father; my friend too much fears the anger of his parent.

## 130.

Desiderāre, <i>to regret.</i>	Duc, <i>lead, take.</i>
Dijudicāre, <i>to discriminate.</i>	Permitte, <i>refer.</i>
Apportāre, <i>to bring.</i>	Faciat, <i>he may do.</i>
Pulsāre, <i>to beat, to knock.</i>	Sumat, <i>he may take.</i>
Obsecrāre, <i>to entreat.</i>	Consūmat, <i>he may spend.</i>
Fugitāre, <i>to avoid.</i>	Videant, <i>they may see, ob-</i> <i>serve.</i>
Debēre, <i>to owe.</i>	
Temēre, <i>to dread.</i>	Duritia, æ ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>severity.</i>
Salvēre, <i>to be safe.</i>	Nuntius, ii ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>news.</i>
Salve! <i>good morning! how</i> <i>are you?</i>	Ostium, ii ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>a door.</i>
Adimēre, <i>to remove, to take</i> <i>away.</i>	Adolescens, entis ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>a</i> <i>youth.</i>
Augescēre, <i>to increase.</i>	Senectus, ūtis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>old age.</i>
Cupēre, <i>to be anxious.</i>	Ægritūdo, inis ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>sorrow</i>
Perdēre, <i>to lose.</i>	Redītus, us ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>return.</i>
Pati, <i>bear, to suffer.</i>	Conspectus, us ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>sight.</i>
Alloqui, <i>to speak with.</i>	Nimius, a, um, <i>too much,</i> <i>excessive.</i>
Alloquar, <i>I will speak with.</i>	Benevölus, a, um, <i>kind.</i>
Exsequi, <i>to manage</i>	Suus, a, um, <i>one's own.</i>
Exsequar, <i>I will manage.</i>	Falsus, a, um, <i>false.</i>
Quæso, <i>pray, I ask.</i>	Comparātus, a, um, <i>consti-</i> <i>tuted.</i>
Lucescit, <i>day breaks.</i>	Præpeditus, a, um, <i>blinded,</i> <i>misled.</i>
Libet, <i>it pleases, it pleases</i> <i>to you, you please, he</i> <i>pleases.</i>	Ob, <i>on account of.</i>
Obediar, <i>I will obey.</i>	Quam ob rem? <i>for what</i> <i>reason?</i>
Gratias agam, <i>I will thank.</i>	



Mecum, <i>with me.</i>	Vulgo, <i>commonly, by the</i>
Num, sign of interrogation;	<i>vulgar.</i>
as—num audivisti? <i>hast</i>	Ubinam? <i>where then?</i>
<i>thou heard?</i>	Etsi, <i>even if, although.</i>

CHREMES. MENEDEMUS.

*C.* Lucescit jam ; pulsabo ostium vicini, ut primum ex me sciat reditum filii, etsi filius non vult.

*M.* Aut ego sum natus ad misérias, aut illud est falsum, quod vulgo dicitur : “Dies adimit ægritudinem hominibus.” Nam mihi quidem augescit quotidie magis ægritudo de filio, et quanto diutius abest, tanto magis cupio et desidero.

*C.* Sed ipsum Menedemum video ; ibo et alloquar. Menedeme, salve ! Nuntium gratissimum tibi apporto.

*M.* Num quid de filio meo audivisti, Chremes ?

*C.* Valet atque est.

*M.* Ubinam est, quæso ?

*C.* Hic apud me.

*M.* Meus filius ? meus Clinia venit ?

*C.* Sic est, ut dixi.

*M.* Duc me ad eum, obsecro.

*C.* Non vult, ut scias reditum suum ; fugitat conspectum tuum ; temet tuam duritiam antiquam.

*M.* Non tu ei dixisti, ut essem ?

*C.* Non.

*M.* Quam ab rem, Chremes ?

*C.* Quia nec tibi, nec illi salutare est, si te tam lenem et victum ostendis.

*M.* Non possum ; satis jam, satis pater durus fui. Est filius unicus meus ; faciat, quod libet ; sumat, consumat ; volo pati, dummodo habeam illum mecum.

*C.* Hoc modo perdes filium. Permite, quæso, mihi totam rem ; eam sic exsequar, ut tu ipse et filius beati sitis.

*M.* Fac, Chremes, ut libet. Natura omnium hominum est ita comparata, ut melius videant et dijudicent aliena quam sua ; in re nostra sumus aut nimio gaudio, aut nimia ægritudine præpediti.

## 131.

## CLINIA, SON OF MENEDEMUS.

Now nothing can happen to me, that will be a sorrow to me, so great is my joy ; my father is again kind and friendly to me. Neighbour Chremes is the author of this joy. I will do all that this worthy man has said, for I see that his advice is good and beneficial. My father is old : I will be prudent, I will obey and love him, so that his old age may be happy. Neighbour Chremes has always been our friend, and especially at this time : I will go and thank him. If Chremes had not been, I would still be a wretched youth, now I am the happiest of men. All this joy I owe to Chremes, that most beneficent of men and tried friend of my father's.

132.

Adjuvāre, <i>to aid, to assist.</i>	Adversus, a, um, <i>adverse.</i>
Gratiam habēre, <i>to thank.</i>	Res adversæ, <i>difficulties.</i>
Quærere, <i>to seek.</i>	Opportūne, <i>just in time.</i>
Omittēre, <i>to shake off.</i>	Habeat ( <i>subj.</i> ), <i>have.</i>
Omitte, <i>give up, awaywith.</i>	Quum, <i>since.</i>
Assentāri, <i>to flatter.</i>	Gaude, <i>rejoice.</i>
Vereor, <i>I fear.</i>	Videar, <i>I may seem.</i>
Feci, <i>I have done.</i>	Fecisses, <i>thou wouldst do.</i>
Officium, ii ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>duty.</i>	Tristitia, æ ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>grief.</i>
Os, oris ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>the mouth.</i>	Tutum, i ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>safety, security.</i>
Germānus, a, um, <i>beloved,</i> <i>dear.</i>	Ehem! <i>Ah! Good!</i>

**ÆSCHINUS et CTESIPHO. fratres.**

**Æ.** Ehem, opportune! te ipsum quaero, Ctesipho gaude, omnis res est in tuto; omitte tristitiam tuam.

**C.** Ego illam omitto, quum te fratrem habeat, O Æschine; O frater germane, vereor te coram in os laudare, ne videar magis assentari, quam tibi gratiam habere.

**Æ.** Omitte, frater, ne lauda id, quod omnes omnibus, præcipue fratres, fratribus facere debent. Quod feci, id facere meum officium fuit. Tu eras in rebus adversis, ego poteram te adjuvare; te adjuvi. Tu idem fecisses, si ego fuissent, qui tu eras.

## APPENDIX.

### TABLE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

#### ROOT FORMS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>
I. Amo	amāvi	amātum	amāre, to love.
II. Moneo	monui	monitum	monēre, to advise.
III. Cole	colui	cultum	colēre, to cultivate.
IV. Audio	audīvi	audītum	audire, to hear.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

##### Infinitive Mood.

*Present.* Amāre, monēre, colēre, audire.

*Perfect.* Amavisse, monuisse, coluisse, audivisse.

*Future.* Amatūrus, monitūrus, cultūrus, auditūrus.

##### Gerunds.

*Nom.* Amandum, monendum, colendum, audiendum est.

*Gen.* Amandi, monendi, colendi, audiendi.

*Dat.* Amando, monendo, colendo, audiendo.

*Acc.* Ad amandum, monendum, colendum, audiendum.

*Abl.* Amando, monendo, colendo, audiendo.

##### Supines.

Amātum, monitum, cultum, auditum.

Amātu, monītu, cultu, auditu.

##### Participles.

*Present.* Amans, monens, colens, audiens.

*Future.* Amatūrus, monitūrus, cultūrus, auditūrus.

Indicative Mood.

*Present Tense.*

Amo	moneo	colo	audio
Amas	mones	colis	audis
Amat	monet	colit	audit
Amāmus	monēmus	colimus	audimus
Amātis	monētis	colitis	auditis
Amant	monent	colunt.	audiunt

*Imperfect.*

Amābam	monēbam	colēbam	audiēbam
			-bas
			-bat
			-bāmus
			-bātis
			-bant

*Perfect.*

Amāvi	monui	colui	audīvi
			-isti
			-it
			-imus
			-istis
			ērunt or
			ēre

*Pluperfect.*

Amavēram	monuēram	coluēram	audivēram
			-ēras
			-ērat
			-ērāmus
			-ērātis
			-ērant

*Future.*

Amābo	monēbo	colam	audiam
Amābis	monēbis	coles	audies
Amābit	monēbit	colet	audiet
Amabīmus	monebīmus	colēmus	audiēmus
Amabītis	monebītis	colētis	audiētis
Amābunt	monēbunt	colent	audient

*Imperative Mood.*

Ama, amāto	mone, monēto	cole, colīto	audi, audīto
Amāto	monēto	colīto	audīto
Amēmus	moneāmus	colāmus	audiāmus
Amāte, amatōte	monēte, monetōte	colīte, colitōte	audīte, auditōte
Amanto	monento	colunto	audiunto

*Subjunctive Mood.*

*Present.*

Amem	moneam	colam	audiam
Ames	moneas	colas	audias
Amet	moneat	colat	audiat
Amēmus	moneāmus	colāmus	audiāmus
Amētis	moneātis	colis	audiātis
Ament	moneant	colant	audiant

*Imperfect.*

Amārem	monērem	colērem	audirem
			-res
			-ret
			-rēmus
			-rētis
			-rent

N

*Perfect.*

Amavĕrim	monuĕrim	coluĕrim	audivĕrim
			-ĕris
			-ĕrit
			-erĭmus
			-erĭtis
			-ĕrint

*Pluperfect.*

Amavissem	monuisssem	coluisssem	audivisssem
			-isses
			-isset
			-issĕmus
			-issĕtis
			-issent

*Future.*

Amavĕro	monuĕro	coluĕro	audivĕro
			-ĕris
			-ĕrit
			-erĭmus
			-erĭtis
			-ĕrint

PASSIVE VOICE.

Infinitive Mood.

*Present.* Amāri, monĕri, coli, audiri.

*Perfect.* Amātus, monĭtus, cultus, audĭtus-a-um esse.

*Future.* Amātum, monĭtum, cultum, audĭtum iri.

*Participles.*

*Future.* Amāndus, monendus, colendus, audiendus-a-um.

*Perfect.* Amātus, monĭtus, cultus, audĭtus-a-um.

Indicative Mood.

*Present.*

Amor	moneor	color	audior
Amāris	monēris	colēris	audīris
Amātur	monētur	colitur	audītur
Amāmur	monēmur	colimur	audimur
Amamīni	monemīni	colimīni	audimīni
Amantur	monentur	coluntur	audiuntur

*Imperfect.*

Amābar	monēbar	colēbar	audiēbar
			-bāris
			-bātur
			-bāmur
			-bamīni
			-bantur

*Perfect.*

Amātus, monitus, cultus, auditus, sum, es, etc.

*Pluperfect.*

Amātus, monitus, cultus, auditus eram, eras, etc.

*Future.*

Amābor	monēbor	colar	audiar
-bēris	-bēris	-ēris	-iēris
-bītur	-bītur	-ētur	-iētur
-bīmur	-bīmur	-ēmur	-iēmur
-bimīni	bimīni	-emīni	-iemīni
-buntur	-buntur	-entur	-ientur



**Imperative Mood.**

Amāre <i>or</i> amā-	monēre <i>or</i>	colēre <i>or</i> co-	audire <i>or</i> audi-
tor	monētor	litor	tor.
Amātor	monētor	colitor	auditor
Amēmur	moneāmur	colāmur	audiāmur
Amamīni <i>or</i>	monemīni <i>or</i>	colimīni <i>or</i>	audimīni <i>or</i>
amamīnor	monemīnor	colimīnor	audimīnor
Amantor	monentor	coluntor	audiuntor

**Subjunctive Mood.**

*Present.*

Amer	monear	colar	audiar
Amēris	moneāris	colāris	audiāris
Amētur	ur	colātur	audiātur
Amēmur	moneāmur	colāmur	audiāmur
Amemīni	mo amīni	colamīni	audiamīni
Amentur	moneantur	colantur	audiantur

*Imperfect.*

Amārer	monērer	colērer	audīrer
			-rēris
			-rētur
			-rēmur
			-remīni
			-rentur

*Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future.*

Amātus, monītus, cultus, audītus sim, essem, etc.

The English of the tenses is given in the conjugation of *amāre*, page 89.

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